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ONE YEAR, SERVICE MEMBERS, \$4
CIVILIANS AND ORGANIZATIONS, \$6

Development of Army Retirement Outlined

By HON. JOHN M. MORIN,
Chairman, House Military Committee.
IN connection with comment on the
14 proposed bills embodying suggestions of the General Personnel Board the next in order is H. R. 8149, to combine the limited and unlimited retired lists of the Army into one list, and for other purposes. This measure is carried in the general bill H. R. 7743 as the first proviso of Section 6. In commenting on this measure it may be of particular interest to the Army personnel particularly to briefly outline the history of retirement in the Army from a legislative standpoint.

Following the Revolutionary War and also the War of 1812, Congress was faced with the problem of rewarding faithful Army personnel and land grants were made in varying degrees. In each Congress thereafter, however, attention was called by the various War Department officials to the necessity for some relief for those who had selected the Army as a life work, and who became superannuated in the service.

Pension Was Only Relief.

For many years the only relief was a pension of half pay for disabled officers. Outside of this only death, resignation or dismissal afforded an outlet for those who due to age were unable to carry on their active duties, especially in the field. Consequently the Army became filled with many who should have been retired for their own welfare as well as that of the service. Finally in 1847 the House Military Affairs Committee reported favorably a bill for retirement, but no further action was taken and it was not until 1861 that the first Act was passed by Congress and became a law. Since that date some 14 laws have been enacted dealing directly with the retirement system, until today the following officers are provided for in that respect:

(a) Those reaching age of 64, retirement compulsory; (b) those reaching age of 62, in discretion of President; (c) those with 45 years' commissioned service, discretion of President; (d) those with 40 years' (consecutive) commissioned service, compulsory if requested by officer; (e) those with 40 years' commissioned and enlisted service, compulsory if requested by officer; (f) those with more than 30 years' service who may apply for same, in discretion of President; (g) those found by a retiring board physically incapacitated incident to service, retirement compulsory; (h) those found by a retiring board physically incapacitated not incident to service, retired or wholly retired with one year's pay, in discretion of President; (i) those found physically incapacitated incident to service on examination for promotion, retirement compulsory; (j) those medical officers of grade of major or above who have been suspended from promotion for one year for failure to pass professional examination for promotion, if they fail the second time, are retired in grade held; (k) those placed in Class B not due to own negligence, etc., if more than 10 years' commissioned service; (l) those who served three or more years in construction of Panama Canal, compulsory if requested by officer.

Was Thoroughly Discussed.

The subject of retirement in the Army was thoroughly discussed by both Houses of Congress, and when the law was finally enacted it contained a limiting provision as to the number of officers that could be placed on the retired list that has extended down to the present day. It is interesting to note also at this time that even though a law was

(Please turn to Page 431.)

See Next Page
for reports made to Chairmen of Senate and House Military Committees on the Army Personnel Bills now pending in Congress.

President for Higher Rank for Summerall

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE favors the enactment of legislation giving the rank of General, U. S. A., to the Chief of Staff. He has indicated that legislation providing for a Generality for holders of the post will have his approval only if it includes Major General Charles P. Summerall.

This striking evidence of the personal confidence and esteem in which the President holds General Summerall was made known in a letter to the Chairman of the Military Committee of Congress from the Secretary of War, which accompanied the draft of the War Department's proposed bill to authorize temporary higher rank for Army Officers in command of the three Departments and the nine Corps Areas as well as the Chief of Staff.

Was Disapproved.

The legislation, which was exclusively forecast as part of the War Department's Legislative Program by the *Army and Navy Journal* of October 8, was advocated by the War Department in order to give the Army an equalization in rank with the Navy, but was disapproved by the Director of the Budget who stated:

"I have submitted this matter to the President, who has instructed me to advise you that if the proposed legislation be amended so as to provide only for increased rank for the Chief of Staff of the Army, and eliminate the proviso affecting the present Chief of Staff, it would meet with his approval and would not be in conflict with his financial program."

This action definitely endorses the statement of the *Army and Navy Journal* of October 22 to the effect that General Summerall retained the confidence of President Coolidge despite the press reports of "disciplinary action" following the recall of the Chief of Staff from a speaking tour in the West.

The legislation, advocated by the War Department, called for the establishment of the temporary rank of General for the Chief of Staff and the Commanders of the Departments of the Philippines, Hawaii and Panama with the temporary rank of Lieutenant General for the Commanding Officers of the nine Corps Areas within the continental limits of the United States to take effect after the term of the present Chief of Staff expired.

Reasons Are Stated.

Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis' letter to the Military Committees of Congress outlining the War Department's reasons for suggesting this proposed legislation, together with the comments of the Bureau of the Budget, is as follows:

Under date of Dec. 14, 1927, there was forwarded to you a copy of the report of a board of general officers convened by me to prepare recommendations relative to personnel conditions in the Army. The report of the board contained a specific recommendation that legislation be sought providing for suitable temporary rank for officers in high positions of command or responsibility in the Army.

In conformity with the above recommendation the War Department prepared a bill which I inclose herewith. In my letter submitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget along with the inclosed bill I stated:

"There now exists a serious situation in the Army by reason of the fact that the rank of the Chief of Staff of the Army and the commanders of territorial departments and corps areas is not commensurate with the responsibilities of these high commands. This situation is not only illogical in a military organization, but actually is a handicap in the administration and development of the Army. Furthermore, it is an obstacle in the harmonious development of

(Please turn to Page 431.)

Wood Pension Bill Favored

PROPOSING an annual pension of \$5,000 to the widow of Maj. General Leonard Wood, a bill has been reported favorably to the Senate by its Pension Committee. The legislation was introduced by Senator Gillett, of Massachusetts.

The Army and Navy Journal has consistently called attention to the wide discrepancy in the allowances paid Mrs. Wood by the Government of her own country and that of Cuba by the publication of a simple weekly statement of the facts as follows: "The Cuban Congress has voted Mrs. Leonard Wood, widow of Major General Wood, a pension of \$500 monthly. The United States Government allows Mrs. Wood a pension of \$30 monthly."

Navy Findings on Air Accidents Reported

THAT the human and not the mechanical element is most often responsible for aviation crashes and that the two leading causes are bad judgment and inexperience, are two of the outstanding findings resulting from a year's exhaustive study made by the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics of aerial service accidents.

Launched to Reduce Crashes.

Launched as the initial step in an intensive drive to reduce airplane crashes, the investigations disclose that there has been a marked improvement, the record for the fiscal year 1927 being 340 per cent better than that of 1921. A serious effort was made to detect the most frequently recurring causes of these accidents and to take steps to eliminate as many of these factors as were remedial.

Many of the results were negative, but certain facts were definitely established and their study should help materially to bring about the desired effect.

The facts thus established were arranged with appropriate diagrams and are being forwarded with letters to all aviation units of the Navy ashore and afloat. These are briefly as follows:

(1) The type of plane with welded steel fuselage, as used at present, is 75 per cent safer in a crash than the earlier type where the fuselage was made of wood with wire bracing.

(2) Within certain limits, the number of crashes, injuries and fatalities are indicative of the state of discipline and efficiency of the state of discipline and efficiency of the various units. Further consideration must, of course, be given to the type of duty performed by these units and other affecting elements.

(3) The human and not the mechanical element is most often responsible for crashes. Eighty per cent of the fatalities occurring during the years covered by the analysis can be traced directly to personnel. This is in general accord with the results of similar analysis known to have been made in other countries.

Few Instruction Accidents.

(4) When the mission of a flight is such as to require the pilot to exercise caution, such as indoctrinal flights where other naval officers, not pilots, are given courses calculated to teach them the problems of aviation rather than the art of piloting, or where sick or injured are being transported, or in other cases where the occupants of the airplane are incapable of looking out for their own safety and the responsibility rests solely upon the pilot, the records show that the pilot can and has risen to the occasion with a record of only a few accidents.

(5) Over two-thirds of the crashes resulting from so-called engine failures are not a fundamental fault of the power plant, but in the final analysis can be traced to faulty operation, maintenance or inspection.

(6) The two leading causes of failure of the human element are bad judgment and inexperience.

(7) The factor that counts most with the efficiency of the individual pilot is experience, and it is believed that therein lies the answer to the problem. Pilots with an average annual flying time of 400 hours have 40 per cent fewer crashes than those with 100 hours.

Hearings on Program For Navy Nearing End

By M. H. McINTYRE.

HEARINGS before the House Naval Affairs Committee on the Five Year Building Program are nearing completion and will probably be concluded by the last of next week.

From present indications the bill will be reported out favorably carrying, in slightly modified form, the provisions as recommended by the Navy Department and with good prospects, its sponsors believe, of passage by the House.

Senate Approval Forecast.

That any authorization measure passed by the House will meet with Senate approval seems reasonably sure in the view of naval leaders in the upper house.

During the past week the committee has had before it the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aviation, Edward P. Warner, the technical bureau chiefs, Rear Admirals John Halligan and John D. Beuret, Rear Admiral R. H. Leigh, Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett and Rear Admiral Charles B. McVay, Budget Officer of the Navy.

The committee is going deeply into the questions of cost, types of ships and the department's reasons for its recommendations. It is understood that in addition to its probe of the departmental estimates of the proposed costs, the committee has asked industrial shipbuilding firms to prepare for the committee's information tentative estimates of the cost of construction of individual ships of the different classes.

Outstanding in the week's development is the storm aroused by the "War is inevitable" speech made by Rear Admiral C. P. Plunkett, Commandant of the Third Naval District, which has aroused discussion and protest all over the country and attracted wide attention in England. In service opinion the attention given his remarks, which incidentally, he asserts were originally misquoted, is all out of proportion to their importance, it being recognized that the opinions he expressed were merely his personal views and did not represent a studied expression of the Navy's attitude. That the speech was ill-timed and his action crassly ill-advised is freely admitted.

Committee Probes Cost.

Unfortunately a different impression of the significance of his statements prevails outside the service and there can be no question of its harmful effect. Cognizance has been taken of it in both House and Senate and by the press all over the country. Opponents of measures to strengthen the national defense have seized upon it as a proof of the contention that the naval plans are a reopening of competitive building and a race in naval armament, nullifying in a measure the studied efforts of responsible departmental heads to show real conditions and what is needed to bring the Navy up to approximately Treaty strength. Even the President deemed it necessary to discredit it.

On Monday the committee will again go into the specific questions of cruisers and the technical chiefs, whose testi-

(Please turn to Back Page.)

Foulois Nomination Favored

THE Senate Military Affairs Committee, in executive session yesterday reported favorably on the nomination of Col. Benjamin D. Foulois to be Assistant Chief of the Air Corps with rank of Brigadier General from Dec. 13, 1927. This action by the Committee is thought to preface similar favorable action by the Senate.

Pan-American Conference at Havana Now in Editorial Limelight

THE limelight of the world's editorial attention is directed on the Pan American Conference now in session at Havana. The opinions expressed show great diversity and are based more on a discussion of relations between U. S. policy and its aims as outlined at the conference than on the question directly presented. The newspapers in the States are as divided on the subject of our relations with our neighbors below the Rio Grande as are the journals of the Central American, South American and West Indian countries. The European press professes to see the bogey of "imperialism" and is critical. The clash between the United States and Colombia on the question of foreign aircraft flying over the Canal Zone defenses is held indicative of the undercurrent of opposition which threatens to flare against this country as the sessions continue.

THE *Baltimore Sun* (Democratic) comments as follows: "The present sessions at Havana, we venture to hope, will achieve more than certain commercial and social conventions between the American republics. They should also help to bring home to this country, as is already understood in Latin America, that we are tending to have at least two separate policies for nations to the south of us. And as we develop one policy for the Caribbean states, another for the more stable and powerful nations of South America, and perhaps a third for Mexico, it becomes questionable whether the Monroe Doctrine can continue to be stretched to cover all of them." The *Washington (D. C.) Evening Star* (Independent) thinks "open discussion" of the Nicaraguan question "would at least serve to clear a charged atmosphere. And it might be the means of determining once and for all whether the so-called imperialistic tendencies of this Nation are depriving our friends the Latin Americans of as much sleep as some of them say it has." The *Washington Post* (Republican) takes up the Monroe Doctrine and continues: "The power of the United States will be employed to protect and guard republican government in this hemisphere, and to insure the perpetuity of popular government. This is necessary for the safety and peace of the United States. Whether minorities in Latin America relish the idea or not, the United States will not shrink from its duty; and it will not agree to obtain the consent and cooperation of other nations before performing its duty." The *Charleston (S. C.) Courier* (Democratic) discusses the anti-American feeling among our southern neighbors, stating: "Apparently they acknowledge that the Monroe Doctrine is their shield but they are ever dodging about as though they fear it may fall upon or crush them."

THE *New York Evening Post* (Independent) hails the "open diplomacy" feature of the Conference. The *New York World* (Democratic) quotes Woodrow Wilson's pleading for a "commerce of intelligence, of thought and sympathy between North and South America" as the guiding "spirit" of the Conference. The *Buffalo Courier* (Independent) analyzes the President's speech and, referring to absence of comment on our Nicaragua policy, says "it may be taken for granted he considers it not in need of defense." The *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Republican) predicts that discussion of political questions will receive "short shrift." The *Philadelphia Ledger* (Independent Republican) asserts "there is no hint of domination by the United States" which "has no cause to be fearful of the outcome."

THE *New York Herald Tribune* (Republican) declares: "The United States wishes all the Latin American states well. It wants them to be real associates, genuine members of the family of nations, with all that that implies as to internal stability and external responsibilities. Such is our Pan American policy—a policy subject to attack, either at Havana or in this country, only by those who innocently or malevolently misunderstand it." The *New York Times* (Democratic) feels that the U. S. attitude allows the Spanish-Americans "to tell the Congress and the world what they really mean." The *New York Sun* (Independent Republican) quotes Mr. Hughes that we are in Nicaragua as we were in Cuba and Santo Domingo for "stability only," and remarks that "nobody can even pretend to misunderstand this statement." The *New York Journal of Commerce* (Commercial) feels, however, "Mr. Hughes' promises, therefore, are not likely to accomplish much toward inducing acquiescence in our interventional policies. Latin America is much more concerned to obtain guarantees that we will not go in than assurances that we expect to come out."

THE *Chicago Tribune* (Republican) deals with the United States presentation of "good-will" and concludes: "The American government may feel that it is impolite to go beyond this and that an attempt at clearer statements might lead to proposals of arrangements which could be avoided only by creating unnecessary ill will or accepted only by taking on complications which were better side-stepped." Thus far, at least, the United States is merely talking politely and standing pat." The *San Francisco Chronicle* (Independent) lauds President Coolidge's trip, feeling that his personal appearance at the Conference "should accelerate the gospel of good-will." The *San Diego Union* (Republican) believes: "A readjustment is coming—as much on our account as on theirs. But there is every reason to believe that the American republics will cooperate rather than quarrel. There may be fireworks. There are also likely to be constructive results."

THE *Havana La Prensa* urges equilibrium between "order" and "liberty." *La Democracia*, of Porto Rico, is aggrieved because that Island's independence was not taken up by Mr. Coolidge. *El Diario*, of Argentina, speaks of the interest aroused, while *La Critica* says "it now only remains for Argentina or Mexico to bring up the question of Nicaragua." In Britain and on the Continent, comment is unrestrained. The *London Daily News* compares Coolidge's speech to "Hamlet with both the Prince of Denmark and Hamlet omitted." The *Westminster Gazette* remarks: "The sovereignty of small states does not seem to be entirely respected by the United States," while the *Liberal Chronicle* views the speech as one to "conciliate Latin America." The French papers rap "imperialism," *L'Echo de Paris* holding that the Coolidge speech indicates no policy toward Latin America, the *L'Oeuvre* features protests against the United States, and *Le Temps* discusses all angles of the conference. The Swiss Journal *De Genève* praises the President's pronouncement. The *New York Tribune* Bureau radios an editorial from *Il Tevere*, in which the "dollar imperialism" of the United States is assailed as a "mortal peril."

Secretary of War Submits Reports on Army Personnel Bills

THE SECRETARY OF WAR this week submitted to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Military Committees, reports stating the Department's attitude on 13 of the 14 Army Personnel Bills, suggested by the Generals' Board in its supplementary proceedings. No report was requested by the Chairman on the Bill, H. R. 8154 relating to forced elimination, as it is understood the sentiment in Congress is opposed to any such legislation.

In the reports printed below, submitted by request, the Secretary of War stated that he favored all bills except H. R. 8152 concerning the selection of Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs of Branches and Bill, H. R. 8157 to fix the percentages of enlisted men in the sixth and seventh grades. A number of modifications were suggested in bills favored which has certain sections conflicting with the financial program of the President.

The reports on the bills follow, with the exception of those on H. R. 8147 and 8148, which were quoted by Chairman Morin in his article on Army promotion that appeared exclusively in the *Army and Navy Journal* last week:

H. R. 8149 For Combined Retired List.

In compliance with your request of January 5, 1928, I am pleased to submit the following report on H. R. 8149.

I favor the passage of this bill.

This bill is not in conflict with the financial program of the President since it contains no provision for payment of a cash consideration, other than that now provided by law, to officers separated from the service.

The bill would place the Army on a parity with the Navy with respect to lists of retired officers.

The subject of the bill is: "To combine the limited and unlimited retired lists of the Army into one list, and for other purposes."

The applicable provisions of existing law are summarized below:

A retired list was first established August 3, 1861, to consist of all officers retired from active service, and limited in strength to not exceed 7 per cent of the total number of active officers. On July 15, 1870, the number was fixed at 300; on July 17, 1878, at 400; and on February 16, 1891, at 350; the present authorized number.

On June 30, 1882, an unlimited retired list was established to consist of officers retired at the age of 64 and after 40 years of service. An Act of September 17, 1919, provided that officers retired for physical disability be thereafter carried upon the unlimited retired list. The National Defense Act provides that Class B

officers be carried upon the unlimited list. An Act of February 16, 1896, prescribed that officers be transferred from the limited to the unlimited list when 64 years of age.

At present the limited list includes officers under 64 years of age (1) retired on application after between 30 and 40 years' service, (2) retired by the President when over 62 years of age. There are 147 officers thereon, a number far below the 350 authorized. At present the unlimited list includes officers retired under all other provisions of law, and in addition retired officers transferred to it from the limited list at age of 64 years.

The Navy and Marine Corps are governed by retirement laws similar to those of the Army but have only one list with no subdivision into limited and unlimited lists.

Changes Outlined.

The changes that will be brought about in existing law by the proposed legislation and the effects of such changes, stated briefly, are as follows:

It would completely merge the present limited and unlimited retired lists of the Army into a single retired list and result in the placing thereon the names of all officers heretofore and hereafter retired from active service. It would not affect the retired pay of any officer, and makes no change in laws prescribing qualifications or eligibility for retirement.

I recommend the passage of this bill primarily for the reason that it will remove an existing distinction between classes of retired officers that is unnecessary, not in accord with correct conditions, and at present of no effect other than to cause needless administrative procedure. Enactment of the bill would facilitate personnel administration in the Army by the elimination of an arbitrary restriction that may operate in the future, as it has in the past, to curtail retirements that are authorized by law. Should the laws governing retirement remain as they are at present the limited retired list serves no purpose whatever. Should such laws be amended a limited retired list would be undesirable in that it may prevent the consummation of retirements otherwise authorized.

H. R. 8150—Exam. System.

In compliance with your request of January 5, 1928, I am pleased to submit the following report on H. R. 8150.

I favor the passage of this bill if so amended as to be not in conflict with the financial program of the President.

The subject of the bill is: "To provide for a system of examinations for promotion of officers of the Army, and for other purposes." The bill authorizes the President to prescribe a system of examination of promotion-list officers to determine their fitness for promotion and fixes the conditions of separation from the service and the remuneration of those found disqualified.

The applicable provision of existing law

is found in Sec. 24c, National Defense Act, as amended, and is as follows:

Promotion of officers. Existing laws providing for the examination of officers for promotion are hereby repealed, except those relating to physical examination, which shall continue to be required for promotion to all grades below that of brigadier general, and except also those governing the examination of officers of the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps. Officers of said three Corps shall be examined in accordance with laws governing examination of officers of the Medical Corps * * * (Sec. 24c, N. D. A.)

The change that would be brought about in existing law and the effects thereof would be as follows:

In addition to the physical examination now required, promotions to the grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, and captain, would be subject to such professional examination as the President may prescribe.

Examinations of officers who fail professionally would be reviewed by a board of five major generals and their action thereon would be final.

Officers who failed physically would continue to be retired as at present. Of the officers who fail professionally those of over 20 years of commissioned service or over 45 years of age would be retired with retired pay graded according to their length of service and others would be discharged with a cash payment.

No change would be effected in the present law requiring the classification of officers and the removal from active service of those finally placed in Class B.

There would be no change in present laws governing examination for promotion officers of the Medical Department.

So much of the bill as would cause or permit officers who fail on examinations to be discharged with an allowance of \$72 per month of service is a departure from any provision of existing law. In general the case consideration to officers discharged has been one year's pay, although in one instance (Act of June 30, 1882) payment of one year's pay for each five years of service, but not to exceed three years' pay, was authorized for supernumerary officers discharged from the Army. The amounts paid under this bill would vary between \$8,640 and \$17,280 in individual cases.

Modification Suggested.

The discharge of officers with a cash consideration such as proposed in this bill has been found to be in conflict with the financial program of the President, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget having advised with respect thereto that the President "is not in favor of giving a cash consideration, other than that now provided by law, to officers separated from the service." In order to remove this conflict, the bill could be amended to provide for some other disposition of officers of over ten years of service in such manner as will obviate the payment of a cash consideration, other than that now provided by law, to officers separated from the service.

Subject to the above modification, I favor the passage of this bill, not primarily as a means of eliminating officers, but as a means placed at the disposal of the President to increase the efficiency of officers of the Army. The present Class B law and the system of education and training are now effective means of fostering individual

(Please turn to Page 48.)

Did You Read

the following important service stories last week:

Army: Morin Gets Report on Two Personnel Bills; Army Fund Hearings Near End; Bandleaders' Bill Opposed; Air Corps Bands to Be Established?

Navy-Marine Corps: Navy Program Report Expected; Line Course Students Picked; Wait Bachelor Pay Report; Increase in Navy Enlisted Strength Is Sought; Nicaragua Drive Continued?

General: Army-Navy Athletic Developments Expected; Morin Makes Four-Year Army-Navy Game Contract Public?

If not, you did not read the *Army and Navy Journal*. You cannot secure this vital information from any other source!

Army-Navy Games Unsettled

THE formal announcement of the Scheduling of Nebraska by Army and of Princeton by Navy for gridiron contests Nov. 24 have so far failed to materialize, giving rise to rumors that all hope of an Army-Navy agreement have not yet been abandoned. Developments of the past week, however, strongly indicated that to date all efforts at reconciliation have failed. Representatives Britten and Fish, who called on Major General Charles P. Summerall on Jan. 25, announced after their visit that they did not expect to see the President concerning the classic. Representative Britten stated that he had discontinued all efforts to secure a renewal of the contest. Mr. Fish declined to make any comment except that he "had nothing to say."

It is pointed out, that should an agreement be reached within the next few months, it would still be possible to schedule the Army-Navy contest without cancelling tentative games with Nebraska and Princeton by playing Dec.

1. Objections to having two "hard games" in a row are met by pointing to the precedent of the "Big-Three" series, wherein Princeton engaged both Yale and Harvard on consecutive weeks.

In reference to a Nebraska-Army game the War Department issued the following statement:

Honorable Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, has received a number of communications relative to participation by West Point in a football game in the Middle West on Nov. 24, 1928.

The Mayor of Chicago, Honorable William Hale Thompson, in a letter stated: "I know I speak the feelings of the citizens of Chicago when I say we would indeed be pleased to have the Army team play in Chicago with any opponent that your athletic association might select, and hope if this can be arranged that you also will permit that great body of men, the Corps of Cadets, to accompany the team."

Prominent citizens of Nebraska, including Hon. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, similarly have urged approval by the Secretary of a football game between Nebraska University and West Point, preferably at the stadium in Lincoln, Nebraska.

In his replies to these communications the Secretary of War has expressed his sympathy with such proposals for the Middle West to be host to the Corps of Cadets and of his respect for Nebraska University as a football opponent. He has explained, however, that a number of factors must be taken into consideration in connection with such a game. The communications, therefore, with the Secretary's replies thereto, have been referred

(Please turn to Page 436.)

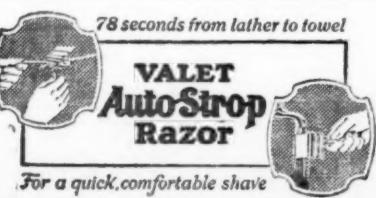
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**Barbour May Succeed Anthony**

It is understood that Representative Henry L. Barbour, of California, Acting Chairman of the subcommittee, War Department Appropriations, will probably succeed Representative D. A. Anthony, whose retirement was announced this week.

THE announcement of Hon. D. A. Anthony, Jr., of Kansas, that he was not to be a candidate for renomination at the Republican primaries in his State comes to the Army especially with particular interest. Mr. Anthony is one of the few men left in the halls of Congress who made a special study of military needs of the service, and whose long experience made him a powerful figure in so far as military legislation is concerned. He was a member of the House Military Affairs Committee when the original National Defense Act was adopted in 1916, while Hon. James Hay was Chairman.

While not in accord with his Republican colleagues who forced the adoption of the draft act early in the World War he was behind every measure designed to assist in the successful prosecution of the struggle once the method had been decided upon. After the World War he was a member of the subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee that drafted and reported to the full committee the Army Reorganization legislation, while the late Hon. Julius Kahn was Chairman, and assisted very materially in the discussion in the House and in the conference between the House and Senate when the two Houses finally reached an agreement on what is now the National Defense Act, amended, a measure recognized as the most outstanding piece of military legislation ever enacted by Congress.

When the Budget law was passed, and the present Appropriations Committee formed, Mr. Anthony, as the ranking Republican on the House Military Affairs Committee, was named to the Appropriations Committee in order that that committee might have an experienced member of the Military Affairs Committee to take charge of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee on Army Appropriations. It will be recalled that none of the Chairmen of the committees handling appropriations gave up their committees to go on the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Anthony always took a keen and intelligent interest in military legislation, whether it was in the matter of appropriations after he joined the Appropriations Committee or legislation for the military establishment. His knowledge of the subject was recognized, and although known as a "small Army" man, none of those who may have disagreed with some of his views in the past, will take exception to the honesty of his motives and his desire to do what he felt to be for the best interests of the country and the national defense. Due to a long illness his absence has already created a void in the deliberations in the House on military legislation, but his friends will accept his loss philosophically, with a confident hope that release from the legislative grind will go far toward assisting in his complete recovery and return to the many interests in his home district.

D. C. RESERVES ELECT.

Col. J. V. Richards was elected president of the District of Columbia Chapter Reserve Officers' Association at its annual meeting in the Interior Department auditorium Jan. 26. Other officers elected were Col. G. G. Will, vice president; Capt. A. Cutter, secretary, and Maj. H. K. Bentley, treasurer.

Among the speakers were Col. David L. Stone, U. S. A., and Col. Andrew Moses, U. S. A.

WALTER REED BILL PASSED.

A \$310,000 appropriation for construction at Walter Reed Hospital was authorized in a bill passed Jan. 26 by the House.

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The Journal Salutes

THIS week the *Army and Navy Journal* salutes:

(1) The officers and men of the Infantry School, who are dedicating the new stage of the Main Theater, which they constructed, a unique achievement in Army annals.

(2) The Army Mutual Aid Association upon its excellent financial condition, its increase in membership and its plan for paid-up insurance.

(3) Rear Adm. W. L. Capps (C. C.), U. S. N., who retires on Jan. 31 after a distinguished career in the Service.

(4) The Ohio National Guard for its child relief work in the coal districts affected by a strike.

U. S. M. A. Housing Bill Passed

CARRYING a total authorization of \$825,000, H. R. 9202, providing for the construction of a Cadet Barracks and Visitors Room at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., has passed the House in the following form, Representative Crampton, of Michigan having offered a substitute:

"That there is hereby authorized the razing of the old cadet mess hall at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and the construction of a new cadet barracks at a total cost not to exceed \$825,000: Provided, That the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., with the approval of the Secretary of War, is authorized to employ architects to draw the necessary plans and specifications from funds herein authorized when appropriated."

This same authorization will be carried, in the Senate, as an amendment to H. R. 7009 which is known as the Air Corps Construction Bill and which passed the House two weeks ago.

STIMMON EN-ROUTE TO P. I.

Chicago, (Special).—Col. Henry L. Stimson, newly appointed Governor General of the Philippines, has no fixed opinions on the question of independence of the Philippines, he said here Jan. 26 on his way to the Pacific coast to sail for Manila. He was accompanied from

Lejeune Due at Panama

TRAVELING by airplane and making brief stops at the different detachment headquarters, including a visit to the "fighting front" where the Marines are closing in slowly on the bandit leader Sandino's stronghold, Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, Commandant of the Marine Corps, has virtually completed his tour of inspection of the activities in Nicaragua. He sailed on Jan. 27 from Managua on the U. S. S. Rochester for Panama and after inspecting the Marines at Bluefields will return home by way of New Orleans.

According to unofficial reports the general found the morale of his men fine and is quoted as saying:

"I am very glad I came," the Marine commander said. "I was able to visit these places and get first-hand information. I appreciate conditions better and in the future will be in a better position to help the boys."

"I would rather see Sandino captured than killed. I hope he will voluntarily stop his fighting. There has been enough bloodshed."

"Military operations are extremely difficult. The long distance from the base of supplies, with no roads and no bridges, and the dense undergrowth, makes the movement of troops and supplies slow and dangerous."

"Airplanes have brought reinforcements, supplies and medicines at times. They are the only means of communication with Managua. The planes have acted as convoys for patrols, made reconnaissance, evacuated the sick and participated in battles."

Col. Mason Gulick, who was in command of the entire force of Marines in Nicaragua until the arrival of the "reinforcements" which necessitated the detail of a general officer to the command, has been ordered to command the Brigade in Haiti, relieving Col. J. T. Myers, that being the only brigade command available. This necessitated a cancellation of the orders at headquarters which had been issued for Col. J. T. McGill to Haiti. Either Col. R. C. Berkeley, or Col. R. R. Wallace is slated to relieve Col. Gulick.

Reports were received by the Navy Department on Jan. 26 of the wounding of two Marine Corps privates in an engagement at Chipote, Nicaragua, on Jan. 23. The men injured were B. Ingles, of Mulberry Grove, Ill., and N. B. Hagerman, of Detroit, Mich.

New York by his wife and niece, Miss Eleanor Gamble.

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THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Medical Center Exercises Soon

MAJ. GEN. C. P. SUMMERALL, U. S. A., will present the diplomas and medals and deliver an address at the graduating exercises for the classes of 1928 of the Army Medical School, Army Dental School and Army Veterinary School, which will be held in the New Red Cross House, Army Medical Center, Washington D. C., at 3 o'clock, Jan. 31.

The program will include the invocation by Chaplain A. C. Oliver, jr., introduction by Col. H. C. Fisher, Commandant, Army Medical School; the benediction by Chaplain B. F. McGahey, and a musical program by the Army Band Orchestra.

The Army Medical Center is commanded by Brig. Gen. J. M. Kennedy. Maj. R. W. Kerr, M. C., is the Executive Officer and Capt. R. E. Murrell, M. C., is Adjutant. The Army Medical School is commanded by Col. H. C. Fisher, M. C., with Maj. J. W. Meehan, M. C., Executive Officer. The Army Dental School is commanded by Maj. W. S. Rice, D. C., with Capt. C. W. Scogin, D. C., Executive Officer. The Army Veterinary School is commanded by Lt. Col. R. C. Musser, V. C., with Capt. H. J. Juzeck, V. C., Executive Officer.

After graduation, the entire class will be sent to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., where it will pursue a course in field service and the tactics of the Medical Corps and its operation in the field until June, 1928. Upon the completion of this course, the members of the class will be assigned to various stations throughout the Army.

The list of forty-six graduates follows:

Army Medical School: Capts. C. R. Glenn, D. Longfellow, J. R. McDowell, C. C. Langley, E. H. Inmon, F. C. Tyng, 1st Lts. R. W. Lundgren, S. K. Livingston, H. P. Marvin, H. J. Banton, H. B. Laverty, T. B. Murphy, R. F. Bradish, H. C. Maxwell, C. G. Drace, W. B. Wilson, J. P. Bachman, J. B. Chester, J. O. Gillespie, W. F. Burdick, C. D. Goodiel, T. F. Bridges, J. P. Gill, G. B. Moore, W. H. Seale, W. L. Wilson, J. C. Harshbarger, A. W. Spittler.

Army Dental School: Maj. E. L. Herring, H. E. Albaugh, Capts. H. J. Lambert, L. H. Tingay, T. J. Cassidy, W. E. Chase, R. F. Thompson, T. L. Spooner.

Army Veterinary School: Maj. C. B. Perkins, C. W. Greenlee, Capts. J. G. Fuller, C. O. Grade, N. M. Neate, F. C. Sager, F. L. Holycross.

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Army Notes

COMPOSITE reports just compiled indicate that the First Corps Area, Headquarters Boston, Mass., led all Corps Areas in the aggregate per cent of National Guard Organized Reserves, R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C. students trained during the calendar year of 1927, in comparison with the actual strength of those units. In this Corps Area 91.3 per cent of the National Guard, 15.7 per cent of the Organized Reserves, and 10.9 per cent of the R. O. T. C. enrollment participated in training activities of some kind, making the aggregate per cent of the Corps Areas 67.0.

The Second Corps Area, with Headquarters at Governors Island, New York, was second in per cent of actual strength trained. In this Corps Area 23,992 of the 26,674 members of the National Guard, or 89.9 per cent, were given training. 12.4 per cent, or 1,868 members of the Organized Reserves received training. This is the largest number of Reserves trained in any Corps Area during the past year. Of the 6,846 R. O. T. C. students in this Corps Area, 508, or 7.4 per cent, were given active training. The aggregate per cent of all these units trained in the Second Corps Area amounted to 64.4 per cent.

In per cent of National Guardsmen trained, the Third Corps Area, with Headquarters at Baltimore, Maryland, came third with 86.3 per cent. In per cent of R. O. T. C. students trained, this Corps Area ranked second, with 908 of a total of 9,363 students trained.

The Secretary of War has been advised by the State Department of a note from the British Ambassador stating that the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station will visit Manila, Philippine Islands, from Feb. 2 to 9, next, in H. M. S. "Hawkins." This information has been communicated by cablegram to the Commanding General, Philippine Department, with instructions that he extend the usual courtesies and facilities to the Commander-in-Chief and to the British man-of-war. The Chief, Bureau of Insular Affairs, has also been requested to advise the Governor General of the Philippines accordingly.

The War Department has authorized Sgt. R. F. Mendez, of the Peruvian Army, to enter the Primary Flying School, Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex., for the term commencing March 1, 1928, provided he is found upon examination to possess the requisite physical qualifications. He will report to the Commandant of that field not later than Feb. 28, 1928. Sgt. Mendez graduated in the course for Engineer Mechanics of the Air Corps Technical School at Chanute Field, Illinois, on Dec. 16, 1927.

"Foundation Day," at the Military Academy, Jan. 21, was marked by the separation of 70 of the 1,243 cadets. In addition, about twenty cadets were "turned back" to repeat a year's course of instruction. The casualties were almost entirely from the two junior classes, 16 cadets being discharged from the yearling (sophomore) class and 53 from the plebe (freshman) class.

Many of the cadets who failed in only one subject are eligible to take a re-examination. It is expected that a number of those eligible will attend college for a year and specialize in the subject in which they were "found." Then, if their record at college is satisfactory, they may be granted permission to take the reexamination. This college work is required before the Academic Board will consider a request to take the examination.

Maj. E. M. Watson, F. A., of Philadelphia, on Jan. 24 was designated Military Attaché for Luxembourg in addition to his duties as Military Attaché at Brussels, Belgium. The designation was made by the Secretary of War in conformity with a request by Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium and American Minister to Luxembourg.

The Secretary of War has designated Maj. Gen. George S. Gibbs, Chief Signal Officer, as the War Department representative on the Inter-departmental Committee on Electrical Communications vice Maj. Gen. C. McK. Saltzman, who has been placed upon the retired list.

First Division Notes

THE FIRST ORDNANCE CO., is now engaged in the annual inspection and repair of the small arms of units of the 1st division in the vicinity of New York City.

The Y. M. C. A. authorities on Governors Island have taken over the illiterate school, comprised of soldiers of the post who require an elementary education. Arrangements are being made by the Y. M. C. A. to also maintain a stenographers and typists school for enlisted men. Especially selected instructors are being furnished by the Y. M. C. A.

The basket ball and volley ball league at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, headquarters of the First Medical Regiment, is well under way. The 1st Veterinary Co. leads in volley ball. The 2nd Ambulance Co. leads in basket ball.

Fort Hamilton, New York, recently resounded to the strains of martial music and witnessed a formal guard mount for the first time in many years. This was brought about by the completion of the move of the 18th Infantry from Fort Slocum, New York to Fort Hamilton.

An excellent indoor rifle range is now being constructed by the 18th Infantry at Fort Hamilton.

Co. "C," 1st Engineers recently dispatched a detail of men to Camp Hollibard, Maryland, for instruction in the operation, repair and maintenance of motors. This is being done in preparation for the combined motor maneuvers to be held later in the year in the Third Corps Area.

It is interesting to note all organizations of the 1st Engineers who fired the rifle, pistol and automatic during 1927, secured a rating of above average or superior with the exception of one.

Army Transport Sailings

CH. THIERRY scheduled to sail from New York March 7 for Panama and San Francisco.

Cambray arrived at New York Jan. 23. Scheduled to sail from New York Jan. 31, arrive at Panama Feb. 6, leave Feb. 7, and arrive at San Francisco Feb. 17.

St. Mihiel left Honolulu Jan. 25, due to arrive at San Francisco Jan. 31. Scheduled to sail from San Francisco Feb. 7 for Panama and New York.

Thomas left Honolulu Jan. 21, due to arrive at Guam Feb. 2, leave Feb. 2, arrive at Manila Feb. 7, leave Feb. 15, arrive at Chinwangtao Feb. 21, leave Feb. 22, arrive at Nagasaki Feb. 25, leave Feb. 25, and arrive at San Francisco March 15.

(Anyone desiring further information concerning sailing dates of Army transports should address the query to the Transport Editor.)

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION

New memberships: Cadet Paul A. Gavan, U. S. M. A., 1st Lt. Leland H. Hewitt, C. E., 1st Lt. Patrick H. Tansey, C. E., Capt. William S. Barrett, C. W. S., Capt. William C. Munly, M. C., Chap. Ora J. Cohee, Maj. Thomas J. Camp, Inf., Capt. Irvin B. Warner, F. A., 1st Lt. Granger Anderson, C. A. C., Capt. Theodore C. Gerber, O. D., Capt. Roye P. Gerfen, Cav., 2nd Lt. Robert L. Howze, Jr., Cav., Maj. William Denton, M. C., 1st Lt. Earl M. Peckinpaugh, F. A., 1st Lt. George J. Loupret, C. A. C., 1st Lt. Andrew P. Sullivan, C. A. C., Wnt. Offr. Albert E. Worrall, 1st Lt. Oscar W. Koch, Cav., Maj. Harry B. Crea, Inf., 2nd Lt. August W. Farwick, Cav., Capt. Herman F. Safford, O. D., 1st Lt. Howell Harrel, Inf., Capt. Delmore S. Wood, Cav., Lt. Col. George M. Russell, Cav., Capt. William J. Allen, Q. M. C., 2nd Lt. Lucien E. Bolduc, Inf.

Do you subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal? If not, why not "obey that impulse" now and send in your subscription.

Names New Finance Chief

THE President has approved the recommendation of the Secretary of War for the following retirement and nomination:

Maj. Gen. K. W. Walker, Chief of Finance, U. S. A., to be retired at his own request after more than thirty-nine years of service, effective April 22, 1928.

Col. R. L. Carmichael, Fin. Dept., to be nominated as Chief of Finance with the rank of Major General, effective upon the retirement of Major General Walker.

Col. R. L. Carmichael, Fin. Dept., was born in South Carolina, Oct. 18, 1872. He entered the United States Military Academy from that State on June 15, 1893. He was graduated and commissioned as an additional Second Lieutenant of Infantry and assigned to the 11th Infantry on June 11, 1897.

Col. Carmichael first served with his regiment at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, and on special surveying duty in southwestern Arizona. On March 8, 1898, he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps and assigned to the 7th Artillery. He served with his regiment in various forts along the Atlantic seaboard until his promotion to Captain Aug. 22, 1901, when he went to Porto Rico.

During the World War he served in The Adjutant Generals Department as Adjutant of the Port of Embarkation at Newport News, Va., until Aug. 18, 1917. In August he was promoted to Colonel, Field Artillery, National Army. He organized and commanded the 336th Regiment of Field Artillery at Camp Pike, Arkansas, and sailed with his regiment for France in August, 1918. In France he commanded the 59th Field Artillery Brigade of the Eighth Corps Artillery of the Second Army from Nov. 4 to Dec. 26, 1918.

On Feb. 15, 1919, he was detailed in the Finance Division of the General Staff and on July 1, 1920, he was promoted to Colonel in the Finance Department. Colonel Carmichael served as Assistant to the Chief of Finance and as Chief of the Administrative Division of the Finance Department until August, 1922. Since 1923 he has been Special Assistant to the Chief Coordinator of the Bureau of the Budget.

(Further Army News will be found on the First Page, Pages 426, 427, 429, 431, 433, 436-444.)

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The Secretary of War has designated Maj. Gen. George S. Gibbs, Chief Signal Officer, as the War Department representative on the Inter-departmental Committee on Electrical Communications vice Maj. Gen. C. McK. Saltzman, who has been placed upon the retired list.

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THE U. S. NAVY □ THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Navy Notes

MARKING the half-century anniversary of his entering the Navy Department, an unique tribute was paid Dr. W. S. Gibson, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, on Jan. 24, when Secretary Wilbur, in the presence of Admiral C. F. Hughes, Chief of Operations, and the chief clerks of the Navy Department and of the Marine Corps, congratulated him on the completion of 50 years of creditable service.

Dr. Gibson was born in Chambersburg, Pa., in February, 1859, and was appointed to the Navy Department from Baltimore, Md., in 1878 in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing (now the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts). After four years service he was transferred to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

In 1908 Dr. Gibson was appointed chief clerk of the Bureau and has served in that office for 20 years.

James W. Foxall, an attorney of West Chester, Pa., has been appointed Judge of the District and Secretary of Naval Affairs at Samoa. Mr. Foxall was sworn in on January 24 and will leave New York on Jan. 31 proceeding to Samoa via the Panama Canal, San Francisco, and Honolulu.

Twelve midshipmen, found color blind as a result of the new physical tests at the Naval Academy, will be permitted to continue the course of instruction until the end of the academic year, under a decision announced by Secretary Wilbur following a conference with Rear Admiral L. M. Nulton, Superintendent of the Academy, on Jan. 25.

Since these students entered the Academy, having passed the physical tests satisfactorily, the tests with respect to color blindness have been made more rigid and the decision has been reached

Shows Need of Modern Navy

STRESSING the need of equipping the Navy with modern ships and weapons so that the officers and men will not be laboring under the handicap of inferior equipment, Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur, in a speech before the Middlesex Club, Boston, Mass., on Jan. 23, presented a strong argument in favor of the maintenance of an up-to-date Navy. Citing the battles of Coronel, where the Germans defeated the British, and the battle at Falkland Islands, where the British vanquished the Germans, as examples of the importance of superiority in ships and weapons he said:

"In each battle the victor paid tribute to the gallantry of the defeated foe. In each battle there seemed to be no thought of surrender although there was no hope of success or of escape or of avoiding the destruction of whole ships' crews in any other way than by a surrender. If one needs to have a purely scientific problem demonstrated in blood that demonstration was furnished by these two contests in which it was manifested that no human qualities of courage, of valor or of determination were sufficient to overcome handicaps imposed upon them by inferior equipment."

"It is obvious that if the nation is to maintain itself upon the high seas in the event of war, it must have first class material. If since the World War possible gun ranges have doubled, then it must have guns capable of firing at these longer ranges. If torpedo range has increased then it must have the longer range torpedoes. If the hitting power of the projectile has increased then it must have the heavier and speedier projectile. The greatest enemy of the modern Navy is not deterioration but obsolescence."

to permit them to finish out the year in order that they may obtain their full academic credits in the event they desire to enter some other college next fall.

Copies of resolutions adopted by Fleet Reserve Association, No. 2, Brooklyn, N. Y., expressing "full faith and confidence in the administration of the Navy Department by the Secretary, Curtis D. Wilbur, and in Rear Admiral Frank H. Brumby, U. S. N., officer in charge of the rescue and salvage operations on the S-4," have been received by the President, Secretary Wilbur and Rear Admiral Brumby.

It stated that the association was cognizant of the unwarranted criticism and attacks that have appeared in certain publications in connection with the salvage operations and that its members will do all in their power to correct all such statements "tending to give an erroneous impression as to the Navy Department's policy in endangering human life and destruction of Government property."

The Bureau of Navigation has issued instructions that all enlisted men sent from sea duty to take a course of instruction at any school, where, under current instructions, they are to be returned to ships from which received on completion of the course, be required to serve on sea duty on completion of course, for a period at least equal to the length of the course taken, irrespective of their eligibility for shore duty.

The Bureau of Navigation has purchased the following feature motion pictures for exhibition on naval ships and stations taking Navy Film Service:

The Wreck of The Hesperus, A Harp in Hock, A Hero for a Night, Man, Woman and Sin, His Slave, The Shepherd of the Hills, Sailor's Wives, The Noose, In Old Kentucky, Beau Sabreur, Now We're in Dutch (Tent Title), Love and Learn, The Pioneer Scout, The Last Command, Gentlemen Prefer Blondes, Peaks of Destiny, London after Midnight, Spoilers of the West, The Devil Dancer, The Circus, Hook and Ladder No. 9, Little Mickey Grogan, Dead Man's Curve, The Four Flushers, Love, The Gaucho, The Dove, The Lovelorn, The King of Kings and Very Confidential.

Navy Supply Corps

ORDERS have been issued to officers of the Supply Corps and to Pay Clerks as follows:

Lt. C. B. Kitchen authorized to return to the United States from duty on the Asiatic Station via Europe. He will later report for duty at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J.

Lt. W. J. Dean detached from duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to duty on Feb. 1 as Supply Officer, Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Chief Pay Clerk W. L. A. Strawbridge has been detached from the U. S. S. Marblehead, Asiatic Station, and ordered to the United States.

Navy Relief Meeting Feb. 2

THE annual meeting of the Navy Relief Society will be held in Room 1047 Navy Department at 10:30 a. m. on Thursday, Feb. 2, 1928.

At this meeting the annual reports will be read and the election of managers to fill existing vacancies will also be held. All who are interested in the work of this society are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

The Navy Relief Society makes the following report regarding the aid which has been extended by the society to the dependents of those who lost their lives in the S-4 disaster:

Of the 5 officers and 34 men lost, 5 officers and 7 men left widows, 12 mothers, 5 sisters, 7 fathers and 3 brothers. Replies to inquiries sent out regarding female relatives have been received from 24 and no replies from 5.

Aid has been extended as follows:

Widows (three)—One \$50 lump sum and transportation home. One transportation home. One \$50 lump sum. One transportation home. One \$50 lump sum and \$40 per month for 6 months. One \$50 lump sum and \$25 per month for 6 months. One \$100 lump sum and \$30 per month for 6 months. One \$50 lump sum and \$35 per month for 6 months.

Three widows do not need aid.

Mothers—One \$50 lump sum and \$25 per month for 6 months. One \$50 lump sum. One \$50 lump sum and \$35 per month for 6 months. One \$50 lump sum and \$30 per month for 6 months. One \$50 lump sum and \$35 per month for 6 months. One \$50 lump sum and \$35 per month for 6 months. One \$25 and blank, for further information regarding finances. One \$50 lump sum and \$35 per month for 6 months.

Two mothers do not need aid. Three sisters do not need aid. No inquiries have been sent out regarding the male relatives. The six months' gratuity have been received in eight cases. As other replies come in they will be acted upon promptly.

GUAM TO HAVE CREW OF 59

THE U. S. S. GUAM, the first of the six river gunboats building at Shanghai, China, to be commissioned, has the following characteristics:

Length over all, 159 feet, 5 inches; length on load water line, 150 feet; beam on load water line, 27 feet; mean draft, 5 feet, 3 inches; displacement (standard), 350 tons; trial speed (estimated), 14.5 knots; ordnance, 2 3-inch 23 caliber with shields; 8 30 caliber Lewis machine guns.

Complement, 5 officers; 6 chief petty officers; 38 enlisted men; 10 native crew,

Marine Corps Notes

VACANCIES exist at the Marine Corps Institute for instructors in French and Spanish. Men having a good command of either language and desiring such detail should apply to the Major General Commandant, through official channels, setting forth in full all qualifications.

U. S. M. C. Headquarters has issued the following statement concerning assignments:

The use of political influence by an officer or enlisted man in order to get out of complying with orders for change of station, transfer, etc., is a form of insubordination. It is an attempt to break down the authority of the Major General Commandant, and without such authority there could be no discipline in the Marine Corps.

Every effort is made to give all officers full consideration, and when possible they are given the duty they prefer. Their wishes are always considered if possible, and requests for certain duty are welcomed, as well as letters giving Headquarters information concerning any unusual situation in regard to themselves or their families. When an order for change of station is issued, there is no objection to the officer, if he has good reasons, laying his case before the Commandant, but the Marine Corps does object to having him go to some third party and trying to force the Commandant to modify or change the orders.

Capt. W. C. Byrd, U. S. M. C., and 2nd Lt. Sidney R. Williamson, U. S. M. C., and 58 enlisted men of Observation Squadron Six, Marine Corps Aviation, left Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., on January 26, enroute to Nicaragua for duty with the aircraft squadrons, Second Brigade of Marines, serving in Nicaragua. They sailed from Norfolk to Panama on the U. S. S. Saratoga, which is to put into Lynnhaven Roads on Jan. 26.

Navy Medical Corps

COMMANDER R. T. ORVIS (M. C.), U. S. N., who will complete 30 years' service in the Navy on June 10, 1928, has applied for retirement.

The following medical officer transfers have been recommended by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

Lt. Comdr. C. L. Andrus to the Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.; Wm. P. Mull to the Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I.; B. F. Norwood to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Robbins to the Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.; L. J. Roberts to the Receiving Ship, San Francisco; L. L. Davis to the Asiatic Station; V. H. Carson, a course of instruction at the Brady Urological Institute, Johns Hopkins Medical School and Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; F. F. Murdoch to the U. S. S. Medusa; Capt. E. U. Reed to the U. S. Relief; C. B. Munger (M. C.), U. S. N., to next course of instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. N. J. Haverly (M. C.), U. S. N., has been found qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Commander, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy.

(Further Navy-U. S. M. C. News will be found on the First Page, Pages 426, 427, 429, 431, 433, 437-444.)



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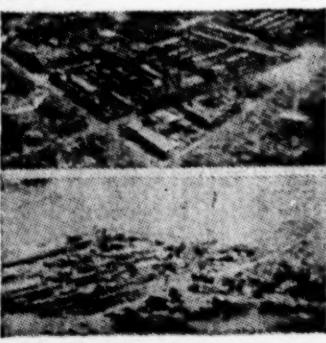
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U. S. Fleet Directory

Corrected to Jan. 26, 1928.

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Adm. Henry A. Wiley, Commander to
Chief U. S. S. Texas (flagship), Gonaives,
Haiti.**BATTLE FLEET**Adm. L. R. de Steiguer, Commander in
Chief, California, San Pedro, to sea.**Battleship Divisions**Vice Adm. W. W. Pratt, Commander.
Division Three—Pennsylvania, New York,
San Pedro to sea; Arizona, Bremerton,
Wash.Division Four—Mississippi, New Mexico,
Idaho, San Pedro to sea.Division Five—West Virginia, Tennessee,
Maryland, San Pedro to sea; Colorado, Navy
Yard, Bremerton, Wash.**Destroyer Squadron**Rear Adm. Luke McNamee, Commander.
Eugene, San Diego; Omaha, McDermut, San
Diego, Calif.Squadron Eleven—Decatur (leader), San
Diego; Melville (tender), San Diego, Calif.Division Thirty—Meyer, Sinclair, Hen-
shaw, McCawley, San Diego; Moody, San
Diego; Deyen, Bremerton, Wash.Division Thirty-one—William Jones, Far-
ragut, Percival, San Diego; Somers, J. F.
Burnes, Bremerton, Wash.; Zeilin, Mare
Island, Calif.Division Thirty-two—Paul Hamilton,
Stoddert, Kennedy, Farquhar, Thompson,
San Diego; Reno, San Diego, Calif.Squadron Twelve—Litchfield (leader),
San Diego; Altair (tender), San Diego,
Calif.Division Thirty-four—Sloat, Shirk, La
Valette, Kidder, San Diego; Wood, San
Diego; Yarborough, San Diego, Calif.Division Thirty-five—Chase, Marcus,
Mervine, Selfridge, San Diego; Robert
Smith, Mullan, Mare Island, Calif.Division Thirty-six—Corry, Hull, Melvin,
Macdonough, San Diego, Calif.; Farenholz,
San Diego; Sumner, San Diego, Calif.**Aircraft Squadrons**Rear Adm. J. M. Reeves, Commander.
Langley, Mare Island; Gannet, Mare Is-
land; Aroostook, San Diego, Calif.**Submarine Divisions**Rear Adm. Ridley McLean, Commander.
Holland (flagship and tender), San Diego;
Ortolan (tender), San Diego, Calif.Division Eleven—S-24, S-27, S-28, S-29,
S-25, S-26, San Diego, Calif.Division Eighteen—S-14, S-17, S-15, S-16,
San Diego, Calif.Division Nineteen—S-44, San Diego; S-45,
S-42, S-43, S-46, S-47, Mare Island, Calif.Division Twenty—Argonne (tender), V-1,
V-2, V-3, San Diego, Calif.

Submarines Based on Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Capt. F. C. Martin, Commander.

Seagull (tender), Widgeon (tender), Pearl
Harbor, T. H.Division Nine—R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5,
R-6, R-7, R-8, R-9, R-10, Hawaiian waters.Division Fourteen—R-11, R-12, R-13, R-14,
R-15, R-16, R-17, R-18, R-19, R-20, Hawaiian
waters.**BASE FORCE**Rear Adm. W. W. Phelps, Commander.
Procyon, San Pedro, Calif.Mine Squadron 2—Burns, Ludlow, Tana-
ger, Whippoorwill, Pearl Harbor, T. H.Training Squadron 1—Antares, Guan-
tanamo Bay; Vestal, Guantanomo Bay;
Mercy, Guantanomo Bay; Bridge, Brazos en
route to Guantanomo Bay.Training Squadron 2—Relief, San Pedro
to sea; Nechoe, San Pedro to sea; Medusa,
Mare Island; Cuyama, San Diego; Kanawa,
Corinto to San Pedro; Arctic, Mare Island.**FORCES IN ATLANTIC****SCOUTING FLEET**Vice Adm. A. H. Robinson, Commander.
Wyoming (flagship), Gonaives, Haiti.**Battleship Division Two**Rear Adm. George W. Laws, Commander.
Nevada, Norfolk; Oklahoma, Philadelphia;
Wyoming, Utah, Florida, Arkansas, Gonaives,
Haiti.**Light Cruiser Division Two**Rear Adm. George C. Day, Commander.
Trenton (flagship), Guantanomo Bay to
New York; Raleigh, Milwaukee, Memphis,
Guantanomo Bay, Cuba.**Destroyer Squadrons**Rear Adm. Frank H. Clark, Commander.
Concord, Guantanomo Bay, Cuba; Putnam,
Gonaives, Haiti.Squadron Nine—Dallas (leader), Gonaives,
Haiti; Whitney, Guantanomo Bay, Cuba.Division Twenty-five—Toocay, Sharkey,
Lardner, Case, Brock, Isherwood, Guan-
tanamo Bay, Cuba.Division Twenty-six—Flusser, Philadel-
phia; Billingsley, Newport, R. I.; Worden,
Converse, Dale, Reid, Gonaives, Haiti.Division Twenty-seven—Bruce, Charles
Auburne, Coghall, Gonaives, Haiti; Lam-
son, Osborne, Preston, Norfolk, Va.Squadron Fourteen—Hopkins (leader),
Gonaives, Haiti.Division Forty—Kane, Lawrence, Hatfield,
Gilmer, Brooks, Gonaives, Haiti.Division Forty-one—Sturtevant, J. K.
Paulding, Overton, Guantanomo; McFar-
land, Gonaives, Haiti; King, Childs, Boston,
Mass.Division Forty-two—Bainbridge, Navy
Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sands, Goff, Reuben
James, Williamson, Barry, Gonaives, Haiti.**Aircraft Squadrons**Rear Adm. J. J. Raby, Commander.
Wright, Sandpiper, Teal en route to
Guantanomo Bay, Cuba.**CONTROL FORCE**Camden, Hampton Roads, Va.; Falcon,
Provincetown, Mass.Mine Squadron 1—Oglala, Balboa, C. Z.;
Maury, Boston, Mass.; Lark, Hampton
Roads, Va.; Mallard, Provincetown, Mass.;
Mahan, Boston, Mass.**Submarine Divisions**Division Two—Chewink, New York yard;
O-3, O-20, O-2, New London, Conn.; O-4, O-1,
Portsmouth, N. H.Division Three—S-10, S-12, S-11, S-13
to Hampton Roads, Va.Division Four—S-1, S-21, S-22, S-23, S-18,
S-10, Hampton Roads, Va.Division Eight—Quail (tender), O-6, O-7,
O-8, O-9, O-10, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Division Twelve—S-6, S-8, New London;

Promotion Legislation

will affect you vitally. The Senate Military Committee is holding hearings on the subject. The House Military Committee members are studying the subject. What do you think of the solution suggested by the General Personnel Board? It will be too late to express your views after legislation is enacted. Send us your comment today. Address Editor, Army and Navy Journal.

Army Retirement Is Discussed

(Continued from First Page.)

passed in 1862 modifying the first law the provisions of the law were restricted to the personnel of the Regular Army, while for those volunteer officers who became disabled law was passed in the same year providing for pensions. The original law provided that only physically disabled and those who applied for same after 40 years' service should be retired, and thus only to the number of 7 per cent of the total number of active officers. It was not until 1870 that the fact that many old and disabled officers had to be kept on the active list because the retired list was filled to the limit, allowed by law caused Congress to let down the bars and fix the number that might be retired at 300, and the 7 per cent provision was repealed.

In another eight years, or in 1878, the number was increased to 400. Conditions still remaining unsatisfactory, Congress in 1883 created the unlimited list, so that from that year to the present there has been in the Army retirement system the two classes—limited retirements, comprising all discretionary retirements, and unlimited retirements comprising all compulsory retirements of officers reaching 64 years of age, and those who apply after 40 years of service.

Thus the limited list now restricted by law to 350, applies only to those officers retired in the discretion of the President, such as officers retired upon reaching 62 years of age, seldom or ever invoked, those with 45 years' service and those with more than 30 years' service who make application for and are granted retirement.

It is with this limited and unlimited classification that H. R. 8149 is designed to deal, and as will be noted by the report of the Secretary of War, the Department, feels that the legislation will be helpful "primarily for the reason that it will remove an existing distinction between classes of retired officers that is unnecessary, not in accord

S-7, S-9, S-3, Hampton Roads, Va.; Bushnell, Provincetown, Mass.

U. S. ASIATIC FLEETAdm. M. L. Bristol, Commander in Chief.
Pittsburgh (flagship), Manila, P. I.Send mail to Asiatic Station via Post-
master, Seattle, Wash.Asheville, Canton, Elcano, Shanghai;
Guam, Hankow; General Alava, Shanghai;
Isabel, Wuhu; Monocacy, Hankow; Falos,
Hankow; Pecos, Shanghai; Pigeon, Kiu-
kiaung; Penguin, Hankow; Sacramento,
Hongkong; Villalobos, Hankow; Helena,
Hankow; Pampana, Hongkong.**Light Cruiser Division Three**Rear Adm. J. E. Y. Blakely, Commander.
Richmond (flagship), Cincinnati, Marble-
head, Manila, P. I.**Destroyer Squadron**Paul Jones (flagship), Manila, P. I.;
Black Hawk (leader), Manila, P. I.Division Thirty-nine—McLeish, Parrott,
Simpson, McCormick, Bulmer, Mariveles,
P. I.; Edsall, Manila, P. I.Division Forty-three—John D. Ford, Ma-
nila; Stewart, Truxtun, Pillsbury, Peary,
Pope, Manila, P. I.Division Forty-five—Preble, Manila, P. I.;
Pruett, Wuhu; Sicard, Chinkiang; William
B. Preston, Hubert, Noa, Shanghai, China.**Air Force**

Jason, Heron, Avocet, Manila, P. I.

Submarine Divisions

Division Sixteen—Beaver (tender), S-31,

S-35, S-30, S-32, S-33, S-34, Olongapo, P. I.

Division Seventeen—Canopus (tender),
S-2, S-36, S-39, S-40, S-38, S-37, S-41, Manila,
P. I.**Mine Detachment**Bittern, Finch, Rizal, Manila, P. I.; Hart,
Cavite, P. I.**NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE**

Vice Adm. Guy H. Burrage, Commander.

Detroit (flagship), Villefranche, France.

Division Thirty-eight—Whipple, Barker,
John D. Edwards, Smith-Thompson, Tracy,
Borie at Gibraltar.**SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON**Rear Adm. D. F. Sellers, Commander.
Rochester (flagship of Admiral Sellers),
Corinto, Nic.; Cleveland, Boston, Mass.;
Tulsa, Corinto, Nic.; Denver, Cristobal, C.
Z.; Galveston, Balboa, C. Z.**MISCELLANEOUS**

Chaumont, Manila, P. I.; Hannibal on sur-

vey duty in Cuban waters; Henderson,
Honolulu to Guam; Lexington, South Bos-
ton, Mass.; Nokomis, Cay Francis, Cuba;
Saratoga, Newport, R. I.**President for Higher Rank**(Continued from First Page.)
the Army and Navy for the common end of
national defense.

"In the Navy this situation has been recognized by Congress and legislation correcting it has been enacted for that service. The Chief of Naval Operations, whose position corresponds to that of Chief of Staff of the Army, is authorized by law, while serving as Chief of Naval Operations, to have the temporary rank of admiral. A rear admiral is authorized by law, while actually assigned to command of fleet, to have the temporary rank of admiral. A Rear Admiral is authorized by law, while assigned to command a subdivision of the fleet, to have the temporary rank of vice admiral.

"On the other hand, in the Army, the Chief of Staff of the Army and the commanders of territorial departments and corps areas serve under their permanent commissions as major generals of the Army. As a result, wherever the Army and Navy come into contact in these positions of high command, the senior Army officers are subordinate in grade to the corresponding senior officers of the Navy. Such contacts occur in meetings of the Joint Board; at Hawaii, Panama and Manilla; in joint Army and Navy maneuvers, and in times of war will occur in joint operations of the Army and Navy. The Army is the older, and therefore the senior service, but it now occupies the subordinate place.

"It is a principle of military organizations, recognized by long experience, that rank should be commensurate with command. In all the lower organizations of the Army, this principle has been applied and is applied in our Army. In the high commands this principle has seldom been applied in our Army and cannot be applied now under existing law. In our present organization the commander of a division is a major general. Not only are the commanders of our territorial departments and corps areas, which (counting all components of the Army) include within their commands one or more divisions, serving under their permanent commissions also as major generals, but the Chief of Staff himself, who is the military advisor of the President and the Secretary of War, and actually is senior to all other officers of the Army, is serving also in his permanent grade as a major general. In these instances rank is not commensurate with command nor with the responsibilities of office.

"I am inclosing a bill which if enacted into law will correct this situation, and make possible a proper application of the principle of rank and command throughout the Army. This bill authorizes the temporary rank of general and lieutenant general in the Army. It is in all respects similar to the legislation which Congress has already enacted for the Navy. If en-

acted with correct conditions, and at present of no effect other than to cause needless administrative procedure. Enactment of the bill would facilitate personnel administration in the Army by the elimination of an arbitrary restriction that may operate in the future, as it has in the past, to curtail retirements that are authorized by law. Should the laws governing retirements remain as they are at present the limited retired list serves no purpose whatever. Should such laws be amended a limited retired list would be undesirable in that it may prevent the consummation of retirements otherwise authorized."

The fact, however, that this provision of law has existed for so many years may cause Congress to question the merits of the suggested legislation, although a report of the Coordinating Board for Consideration of Military-Naval promotion systems, giving a comparative statement in complete detail of the problems confronting the Army, Navy and Marine Corps as respects promotion and retirement is to the effect that only the two classifications are found in the Army.

(This is the fourth of a series of articles giving authoritative opinion on the subject of Army Promotion.)

acted into law, it corrects the present faulty organization of the Army, and will place the high commanders of the Army in their proper relation to the corresponding high commanders of the Navy.

"The bill authorizes the Chief of Staff of the Army, while so assigned, to have the temporary rank of general. At present there are 12 major territorial commands in the Army; three departments, one each in Panama, Hawaii and the Philippines, and nine corps areas, the headquarters of which are Boston, New York, Baltimore, Atlanta, Columbus, Chicago, Omaha, San Antonio and San Francisco. The bill is drawn so that the general officers in command of three of these territorial commands may have, while so assigned, the temporary rank of general, and that nine of them, while so assigned, may have the temporary rank of lieutenant general.

"If this bill becomes a law, the Chief of Staff will be a temporary general, the commanders in Panama, Hawaii and the Philippines will be given the temporary rank of general, and the commanders of the corps areas in the United States will be given the temporary rank of lieutenant general.

"To provide appropriate rank for the commander of an important tactical organization which might be formed for some specific purpose, the bill also authorizes that one of the officers holding higher temporary rank may be assigned to command such tactical unit without the loss of his temporary rank. In no case, however, would the total number of officers holding this higher rank exceed 13.

"The bill in no way increases the number of officers in the Army, or in any permanent grade thereof. It authorizes rank to go with specified selected positions, and to be conferred temporarily on general officers of the line who are specifically assigned to those positions. In other words, it confers no permanent rank, no rights of retirement and no increase in pay, other than the personal allowances now authorized by Congress in the Joint Service Pay Act of June 10, 1922, for rear admirals of the Navy who are serving temporarily as admirals and vice admirals."

The bill was returned by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget with the following statement:

"I have submitted this matter to the President, who has instructed me to advise you that if the proposed legislation be amended so as to provide only for increased rank for the Chief of Staff of the Army, and eliminate the proviso affecting the present Chief of Staff, it would meet with his approval and would not be in conflict with his financial program."

I strongly favor the passage of legislation amended so as to harmonize with the decision of the President, and submit herewith the draft of a bill designed to accomplish this purpose.

Quartermaster Notes

WITH the approval of the Secretary of War, no examinations will be held during the calendar year of 1928 for the three higher grades, Quartermaster corps. There are sufficient men on the present eligible list to take care of the needs of the Quartermaster Corps for another year. Examinations will be held again in April, 1929.

Orders have issued directing Major Robert C. McDonald, M. C., on duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to proceed about Feb. 15 to Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of delivering a lecture to the student officers in The Quartermaster Corps School.

1st Lt. Eugene G. Mathews, Q. M. C., Camp Meade, Md., has orders directing him to report to The Quartermaster General for a tour of duty in his office.

We are asking your cooperation in securing 100 per cent circulation delivery. If you do not receive your Journal promptly notify Circulation Manager, Army and Navy Journal, 1800 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., immediately.

MAXWELL

(Founded 1750)

RIDING BOOTS, WHIPS AND SPURS

Begin to announce that their Mr. H. E. Humphreys will this year visit the following Army Posts:

ARMY POSTS

Fort Humphreys, Va., February 9th

Fort Myer, Va., February 10th

Fort Sheridan, Ill., between February 11th

February 22nd-25th

Fort Leavenworth, Kans., February 29th

Fort Riley, Kans., March 2nd

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., March 12th

Camp Bragg, N. C., March 26th-28th

Fort Benning, Ga., March 22nd-24th

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 27th-28th

Fort Bliss, Tex., April 2nd-3rd

Presidio, Monterey, Calif., April 15th

Write Palace Hotel, San Francisco

Presidio, San Francisco, betw. April 16th-23rd

Write Palace Hotel

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., abt. May 7th

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."
From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1928.

Pouring his splendid strength through every blow, the conscience of him testing every stroke to make his deed the measure of a man.—MARKHAM.

THE LUSTRE OF THE ARMY is the brighter because of George W. Goethals. Through his deeds, achieved by his native ability, his indomitable will, his military training, the Service has won in the additional esteem of the people. Who can forget that when internal dissension and strife in the Panama Canal organization foreshadowed heartbreaking disaster in connection with the construction of the interoceanic waterway, President Roosevelt turned instinctively to the Army for the personnel which would realize the great vision of his administration? Who can forget that, with his unerring capacity in the selection of men, he chose Goethals, workman, engineer and above all leader, and upon him conferred absolute power over the territory acquired from the Republic of Panama and over the men and machines selected to perform the titanic labor, which has no counter part in history and which can be compared perhaps only with the erection of the unproductive Pyramids? And when the work was done, done within a limit of time considered impossible, with a loyalty on the part of the force comparable only to the loyalty which the "colonel" gave to the force, without the slightest taint of scandal or graft—the officer who performed the miracle stood ready for any further service his country might demand of him.

THE GREAT WAR came, and again we find Goethals called to action. His judgment in opposition to wooden ships was soon justified. "The birds," as he said, "are still nesting in the trees chosen for the construction." He took the Quartermaster Department, organized it, and the outcry caused by lack of clothing and disease, an outcry which should have been directed against the system and not the men part of it, died away as the necessary supplies were found and delivered where and when needed. We who write these lines had the honor of being General Goethals' aide during that trying time. We know the constancy of his labor, the indomitable purpose which animated him, the broadness of the vision, the realization that to win the war, men and more men, supplies and more supplies, must be made available for General Pershing to command on the fighting front. Timid souls argued that relatively few men should go on each transport to France, thus lessening the loss in case of submarine attack. "Load to capacity," urged Goethals. "You can't make an omelet without breaking eggs." Goethals' insistence won, and the safe passage of 300,000 men monthly silenced those who were prepared to place the responsibility of loss upon his broad shoulders.

WE SHALL NOT SPEAK of the disappointment he suffered in being refused permission to serve in France. He obeyed orders, he did his job, but he chafed under the necessity that kept him away from the fighting. When we left for France, he said: "How I wish I were going, even as a private in the ranks! You may be wounded; if you are, do not whimper like some I have known. Clamp your teeth on your lips and hold on. That is the spirit of the Army."

General Goethals is gone. The Army, the country, is the loser by his going. But his imperishable fame, in which the Army shares, will be a light ever to guide the footsteps of those who wear the uniform.

CERTAINLY NO GOOD has been accomplished and possibly irreparable harm done the cause of an adequate national defense by the "War Talk" recently indulged in by Rear Admiral Plunkett.

If anything justifies the application of a "Gag rule," the recent ebullitions of loose talk on the part of high-ranking naval officers would seem to warrant some tightening up of the regulations. Unfortunately it seems impossible to differentiate between the expression of a personal opinion and the declaration of a departmental policy with the result that the studied efforts of responsible officials to present to Congress and the American public the carefully formulated plans for the naval defenses and the policy that underlies these plans are seriously handicapped and an entirely erroneous impression created.

In this particular case there can be no question of the speaker's status. A request to the Navy Department that a rear admiral be detailed to speak on this occasion had been adversely decided upon and Admiral Plunkett's appearance was on his own responsibility and without departmental sanction. His duties as commandant of the Third Naval District have occupied his attention for several years past and he has no official responsibilities in connection with the General Board, War Plan Section and other agencies who deal with the formulation of naval policy. Save for his official rank he was in the same status as any private individual and voiced his personal views. By no stretch of the imagination could he be classified as an "official spokesman" as Senator Borah must have known when he made his malicious attack on the program.

Secretary Wilbur, Admiral Hughes and other official representatives of the Navy have laid the Navy's case frankly before the House Naval Affairs Committee. The proposed building program is before Congress with administration consent and the testimony shows that it is not the result of the Geneva fiasco nor predicated on "competitive building" being well within the Treaty limits and intended to round out the Fleet. It is in fact a Defensive Navy that is contemplated and no "war scare" is needed to bolster up a program that even the layman can appreciate the need for.

THE COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN Baltic Sea naval forces is a brave man. We say this unhesitatingly. He has issued an order forbidding the wives and daughters of the officers of his command to bob their hair. Just what effect this will have upon navigation, gunnery and the like, we don't presume to say, but we deduce that the order was issued in the interest of what he conceived to be the morale of his command. It would be interesting to read the study which undoubtedly, with usual German thoroughness, was made before the order was issued. Did a Board prepare it? Were the members of the Board married to long hair or short hair? Were the women consulted? Or were they denied the opportunity to present their views? Has any officer of our Navy or of our Army the temerity to issue a like order? If there is such an one, we insist that the Department prepare to award him a posthumous cross!

SERVICE HUMOR

NOT SATURDAY NIGHT.

Civ: "Did they take you over to France in one of those English tubs?"
Vet: "Oh no! I went over in uniform"

—G. A. S.

PROPER LOCATION.

Mess Attendant: "Doctah, I fell on the ice yesterday, and received infernal injuries."

"You mean internal injuries. Infernal means the lower regions."
"Das right, Doctah; das right."

—Milford News.

OH, DOCTOR!

A Southern colored woman calls her little boy "Prescription."

"What an odd name;" an officer said to her. "Why in the world do you call him that?"

"Ah calls him dat." was the reply, "he-cuz Ah has such hard work gettin' him filled."

DRY RETORT.

An Army officer traveling to his new post had stopped to change tires in a desolate region of the far west.

"I suppose," he remarked to a native onlooker, "that even in these isolated parts the bare necessities of life have risen tremendously in price."

"Yer right, stranger," replied the native gloomily. "an' it ain't worth drinkin' when ye get it."

HE MUST BE!

"The stingiest man I ever saw," said the sergeant in the military telegraph office, "came into the office during the eclipse and wanted to have a telegram sent at once at night rates."

IZAAK WALTON DISCIPLE.

"He's a nice man to take a girl fishing, I must say," said the pretty girl.

"My darling, how dreadful!" cried her mother. "Confide in me. Tell me what he did."

"He just fished," explained her daughter petulantly.

LOUD SPEAKER.

First voice: Is he annoyed?

Second voice: No, adenoid.

—Earl Carroll Vanities.

NO OPTIMIST.

Many of us who smile at the credulity of youngsters and their belief in Santa Claus still think that some day Congress will pass a 25-year bill or raise the Army Pay.

—The Gridiron.

OH DEER!

Studious Student—Sir, some students are shooting dice on the fourth floor.

Army Instructor—What do you think I am a game warden?

THESE ARMY QUARTERS.

Captain—Sorry to have kept you waiting, old man, but I've just set a trap for my wife.

Ditto—Heavens! What do you suspect?

Captain—A mouse in the pantry!

Be A Cut-up!

IN the olden days our Yankee clipper ships made jokes of the famed British merchant-men and all other sea-going craft. What this column needs today is clippers.

Below is Exhibit A:

A FEATHERWEIGHT.

Light Opera Star to Wed.

Headline in Rochester Times-Union.

Arm yourself with a pair of shears and send the Humor Editor the results.

WHEN YOU ARE TRANSFERRED

ASK the Journal about living conditions, etc., at the Post to which you have been directed to proceed.

All questions will be answered by Capt. Charles J. Sullivan, 26th Infantry, U. S. A., author of "Army Posts and Towns," who has made a thorough study of conditions and facilities at all Army Posts.

P. S. T.: Fort Des Moines, Iowa, has excellent street car service to downtown section of the City of Des Moines. The distance is about six miles and the fare is 10 cents. A private car is not considered a necessity, but is desirable. Quarters are not sufficient at present. There are 10 sets for bachelors, consisting of two-room suites in Clayton Hall. There are several hotels and apartments in Des Moines within 20 minutes of the post. There are post tennis courts, and both golf and tennis at the Wakonda Club, where special rates are offered officers. The climate is very hot in summer and very cold in winter. There is a post chaplain, and both Catholic and Protestant services are held on the post each Sunday.

ASK THE JOURNAL

ALL questions on which our readers desire information will be answered as soon as possible after receipt in this column. If there is any query you have in mind, send it to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR. It will save you time and trouble. Avail yourselves of this "Service to the Services."

H. E. H. The orders pertaining to N. C. O. of the first three grades are printed in the Army and Navy Journal under orders to N. C. O. each week as issued by the War Department. A letter addressed to The Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., stating the name, rank and regiment of the person sought will enable that office to check the records and secure the information you desire.

IN THE JOURNAL 60 YEARS AGO

THE Board of Officers which was appointed to study and revise the Articles of War and Army Regulations consisted of the following officers: Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Augur. On Jan. 25, 1868, this work was partially completed and the Articles of War, as revised, were read to the House Military Committee by General Sherman. The Army Regulations, being based upon the Articles of War, were not completed until after Congressional action had been taken on the Articles.

Captain John H. Higbee, U. S. M. C., was relieved from duty in charge of Marine Recruiting in New York City and assigned to Portsmouth, N. H.

The Navy Department received a report from Rear Admiral Bell, U. S. N., from Nagasaki, Japan, giving the distribution and employment of the vessels comprising the Asiatic Squadron.

A report was received at the Navy Department from Admiral Farragut, U. S. N., aboard the U. S. Flagship Franklin, off Toulon, France, in which he reported all well both aboard the Franklin and aboard the U. S. S. Frolic.

Davis Sends Reports on Promotion Bills to Military Committees

(Continued from Page 426.)

efficiency. To supplement them by such professional examinations for promotion as may be deemed necessary would be a further step in this direction. The bill leaves such discretion to the President that any unnecessary and unproductive administrative effort or expense in conducting examinations may be avoided.

The bill would be a step toward establishing a parity between the Army and the Navy as in the latter professional examinations are required for promotion to all grades.

H. R. 8151—Redistribution in Grades.

In compliance with your request of January 5, 1928, I am pleased to submit the following report on H. R. 8151.

I favor the passage of this bill, with minor modifications hereinafter recommended.

It will redistribute the officers of the Army in the various grades more nearly in accordance with war-time needs and would provide the basis for a fair and equitable rate of promotion. Such rate would not equal that of the Navy and the Medical Department of the Army.

This bill is not in conflict with the financial program of the President since it contains no provision for payment of a cash consideration, other than that now provided by law, to officers separated from the service.

The subject of the bill is "To define the promotion-list officers of the Army and to prescribe the method of their promotion, and for other purposes." The text indicates that the bill will cause the promotion of junior officers of the Army to take place upon completion of definite periods of service, and will make an appropriate and flexible redistribution in grades of the present authorized number of officers. The officers affected are designated as promotion-list officers and are exclusive of those of the Medical Department, Chaplains and Professors.

The applicable provisions of existing law on the subject are contained in the National Defense Act. In brief they provide that promotion-list officers be rigidly distributed among the various grades by number, and be promoted to grades below brigadier general by seniority as vacancies occur.

The changes that will be brought about by the proposed legislation and the effects thereof are in brief as follows:

The basic change is the adoption of a modified system of promotion on length of service in lieu of promotion to vacancies in a fixed strength for each grade. The system as proposed for junior grades is now in effect for the Medical Department and Chaplains for all grades.

Under the proposed legislation promotion to the grades of First Lieutenant, Captain and Major would normally take place upon completion of 3, 10 and 17 years of service respectively. Promotion to major would, however, be so restricted as to keep the number of majors between 14% and 26% of the total number of promotion-list officers.

Seniority for Colonels.

Promotion to the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel would continue to be by seniority as vacancies occur, in the same manner as now provided by law. Adherence to the present method appears desirable by reason of the excessive numbers that would result in these grades by the extension thereto of the system of promotion after fixed periods of service.

The proposed rate of promotion of junior officers is somewhat lower than that now prescribed for Medical officers and Chaplains and than that now effective in the Navy. It should, however, be satisfactory for the Army, and be much better than the stagnation that now confronts officers in and below the World War hump. The contemplated promotions to the grades of captain and major would be coincident with changes in pay periods and therefore without cost.

The rate of promotion to grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel would continue to depend upon the occurrence of vacancies. The proposed legislation would somewhat improve the rate of advancement to these grades by a slight increase in the present numbers, but at best, the resulting rate would still be considerably below that of Medical officers who are promoted to such grades after fixed periods of service and of Navy officers of corresponding grades.

The adoption of the proposed system of promotion requires a change in the present rigidly prescribed strengths of the various grades. The proposed legislation distributes promotion-list officers to all grades by percentages instead of by fixed numbers as at present. Percentages have the advantage of being applicable to any strength and of preserving a proper balance whenever the total strength fluctuates.

In lieu of the present fixed numbers in company grades the bill provides that the numbers shall be such as result from the promotion of officers who have the requisite service. The number of captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants will thus vary from time to time. The variations will, however, be within limits to which the Army can accommodate and which will meet organizational requirements. By virtue of the percentages allotted to higher grades there would be for the time being in grades below major an aggregate of about 8,000 officers or about 78% of the total of 10,930 promotion-

list officers. This aggregate will be substantially the same as at present authorized. When the time arrives, in 1934 and 1935, that large number of appointees of the World War period complete 17 years of service and, within the limits fixed by the bill, pass into the grade of major the aggregate number of officers in company will be reduced temporarily to about 6,600 or about 60% of the total of 10,930 officers.

Limits on Majority Grade.

The bill fixes for the grade of major such number as may result from promotion to that grade of officers of the requisite service, 17 years, subject however, to minimum and maximum limits of 13% to 1,420 and 26% or 2,841 respectively. The minimum of 1,420 majors would obtain until 1934-1935, being maintained by promotion to that grade of officers of less than 17 years of service. At that time expansion to the maximum would occur incident to completion of 17 years of service by several thousand appointees of the World War period. This maximum would continue for a few years and the number of majors should eventually stabilize at some number between the limits fixed by the bill. The number of majors under the bill will at all times be one to which the Army can adjust and one that will meet organizational requirements. The limits fixed, combined with the proposed distribution in higher grades, would have the further advantages of accelerating somewhat the present rate at which officers of the hump are passing into the grade of major, and of permitting as many as practicable to enter that grade upon completion of the prescribed 17 years of service.

In the grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel, the bill fixes definite percentages and corresponding numbers that would be invariable. The percentages are 5% and 8% respectively and the corresponding numbers would be 546 and 874 respectively, as compared to the 470 and 577 now authorized. For the time being the aggregate number in the field grades (major, lieutenant colonel and colonel) would be 26% or 2,840 which is substantially the same as the 25.4% or 2,772 now authorized, a decrease of 305 in the present number of majors being compensated by an almost equal increase of 373 in grades above. This redistribution of field officers would improve somewhat the rate of promotion and would also more nearly approach our war requirements for officers training in the higher grades. At the same time it would accelerate slightly at this time, and very materially in the future, the promotion of officers of the World War group into field grades.

The bill would increase the number of general officers of the line from 67 or 61-100 of 1% to 91 or 84-100 of 1%, most of the increase being in the grade of brigadier general. The proposed percentage would be considerably less than the 1% that now obtains in the Navy. It would not permit all worthy officers, especially those who demonstrated their qualifications during the World War, to reach the grade of general officer but would improve the existing situation in this respect.

An increase in the proportion of general officers is essential to an improvement of morale, efficiency and the promotion situation, is fully justified by our war requirements for officers trained in high command and by the requirements set up by our peace-time organization. With a slight modification indicated hereinabove, I concur in this feature of the bill.

The bill would increase the number of brigadier generals of the line from 46, or about 42-100 of 1%, or 56-100, an increase of 15. This increase, which is practically without, would be largely absorbed by the assignment of 12 brigadier generals as chiefs of staff of the corps areas and departments. The remaining three are needed to make up present deficiencies for command of brigades and larger posts having mixed commands.

Ten More Major Generals.

The bill would increase the number of major generals of the line from 21, or about 19-100 of 1%, to 30, or 28-100 of 1%. Such a proportion of major generals would more nearly accord with war requirements. However, it appears to be predicated upon the utilization, in time of peace, of several major generals of the line as chiefs of branches. As I do not favor such use, as a rule, I am constrained to believe that the number of major generals should be 26, or 24-100 of 1%, and recommend that the bill be amended accordingly. Such an increase of five in the present number would be made necessary by the establishment of the contemplated General Personnel Board and could well be utilized to meet present deficiencies we such a board not established.

Under the proposed legislation, promotion to general officer grades would continue to be by selection. All promotions, except to general officers, would continue to be in order of standing upon the promotion list, as at present. Promotion to all grades in the Medical Department and of Chaplains would also continue to be made after fixed periods of service as at present. The service credited for promotion would be the same as that now credited for position on the promotion list except that no officers, by reason of having been temporarily removed from active service during the demobilization and reorganization period following the World War, would be permitted to block the pro-

motion of officers who continued in service, but are below them on the promotion list.

The bill contains a proviso authorizing the Chiefs of five Branches to be appointed brigadier generals with rank from the date of their current appointment as Chiefs of Branches. This proviso appears to be predicated upon no further appointments being made to these officers, the Chiefs of said Branches being detailed from among major generals of the line. As I do not favor the proposed departure from the present law with respect to providing Chiefs for these Branches, I recommend that this proviso be struck from the bill.

Subject to the foregoing modifications, I earnestly recommend the passage of this bill. I consider it a sound and conservative measure that will assist greatly in the betterment of present and impending unsatisfactory conditions in the Army. It will establish the basis for a fair and equitable rate of promotion that would materially increase efficiency, even though the contemplated rate would not equal that of the Navy or of the Medical Department or the Army. It would provide numbers of officers trained in the various grades that will more nearly meet war-time demands than present numbers.

H. R. 8152—Selection of Chiefs.

In compliance with your request of January 5, 1928, I am pleased to submit the following report on H. R. 8152.

I do not favor the passage of this bill.

This bill is not in conflict with the financial program of the President since it contains no provision for payment of a cash consideration, other than that now provided by law, to officers separated from the service.

The subject of the proposed legislation is: "To provide for the selection and appointment of Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs of Branches of the Army, and for other purposes."

The applicable provisions of existing law on this subject appear in Section 4c, of the National Defense Act and are quoted below:

" * * * Except as otherwise herein prescribed, Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs to the Chiefs of the several Branches shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a period of four years, and such appointments shall not create vacancies. Appointment as Chief of any Branch shall be made from among officers commissioned in grades not below that of colonel, and as assistant from among officers of not less than fifteen years—commissioned service, who have demonstrated by actual and extended service in such branch or on similar duty that they are qualified for such appointment: Provided, That the chiefs of the several branches shall make recommendations to the Secretary of War for the appointment of their assistants: * * * Any officer who shall have served four years as chief of a branch, and who may subsequently be retired, shall be retired with the rank, pay and allowances authorized by law for the grade held by him as such chief. * * *

The changes that will be brought about in existing law by the proposed legislation and the effects of such changes are as follows:

It would require that, upon vacating of office by the present incumbent and thereafter, the Chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery, and the Inspector General, be detailed for said duties for a period of four years from among the major generals of the line. Under the present law these chiefs may be appointed from among major generals of the line, brigadier generals of the line, or colonels, with the rank of major general while so in service. The bill is therefore more restrictive than the present law. The detail of major generals as chiefs of branches would not be feasible unless additional major generals are provided for this duty as the present authorized number is insufficient.

Cites Reasons Pro and Con.

From the standpoint of national defense there are both advantages and disadvantages in the utilization of major generals of the line as chiefs of branches. The detail of major generals of the line as chiefs of combat branches would place in these positions officers of broad experience in command and thorough understanding of the role of other arms. It would serve to counteract a tendency toward individualism on the part of separate branches and thus make for the team play that is so essential.

However, it is logical, both in peace and war to utilize general officers of the line for command duties so far as practicable. Duty as chief of branch is not command duty but to some extent provides training and capacity for command. There is suitable peace-time employment other than as chiefs of branches for more major generals of the line than we now have.

Should there be additional major generals provided and should it be found that utilization of them as chiefs of branches is in the interests of the Government, no legislation is necessary to enable them to be utilized. It can be done under existing law which at the same time gives the appointing power greater freedom of action in meeting various conditions that may arise in peace and war.

Would Restrict Authority.

The bill would require that the Chiefs and authorized Assistant Chiefs of the Air Corps, Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps,

Adjutant General's Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Quartermaster Corps, Finance Department, Ordnance Department, and Chemical Warfare Service, be appointed from among officers commissioned in the branch whose names are borne on eligible lists. Chiefs would be appointed from colonels and assistants from any officers of over 15 years of commissioned service. This provision also is more restrictive than existing law without apparent compensating advantages. Under the present law the Chief of any branch may be any general officer of the line or colonel of requisite qualifications regardless of the branch in which the latter happens to be commissioned at the time. Similarly assistant chiefs may now be appointed without regard to the branch in which commissioned at that time. I concur in the principle that in general appointments as chiefs and assistant chiefs of a branch should be made from among officers commissioned or serving therein. Such is the policy observed under the present law. The only effect of the proposed bill would be to deprive the appointing power of the authority he now has to meet exceptional situations that may arise in peace or war.

The bill would require that lists of eligible for appointment as chiefs and assistant chiefs of the branches named in the bill be prepared by a board of general officers and that appointments be confined to said lists. This differs radically from the existing law which clearly differentiates between the temporary appointments of general officers of the staff and the appointments of brigadier generals of the list. The latter only, are in fact promotions, and for which eligible lists are required.

As a means of insuring against unsuitable appointments eligible lists are wholly unnecessary. Their authorization may serve to foster a demand that appointments therefrom be permanent as are those from the line eligible list.

Urge Compensation Bill.

One apparent purpose that such lists might serve would be as a guide in determining which officers of the staff branches could best be spared under any present or future laws providing for voluntary or involuntary transfer from the active list. It is believed that the more direct method of having a board of general officers' list those officers that can best be spared would be preferable under such circumstances.

The proposed legislation would not modify in any way the provision of the Air Corps Act of July 2, 1926, authorizing the chief of that Corps, during the seven years following July 1, 1926, to be appointed from among officers of any grade commissioned in the Air Corps and having more than 15 years of commissioned service.

The proposed legislation would extend to an assistant chief of branch the same privilege as is now accorded by law to a chief of branch, of retirement with the rank held while in such office should he be retired subsequent to completing four years of service as an assistant chief.

The only provisions of this bill that I can approve are that insuring the continued effectiveness of the recently enacted Air Corps Act and that authorizing an assistant chief of branch who has served four years as such and is subsequently retired to have the retired rank and pay of the grade held while in such office. I am constrained to view the other provisions of this bill as unsatisfactory and in no manner improving the present law and recommended they be not enacted into law.

H. R. 8153—Compensation Bill.

In compliance with your request of January 5, 1928, I am pleased to submit the following report on H. R. 8153.

I favor the passage of the bill if so amended as to be not in conflict with the financial program of the President.

The subject of the bill is: "To prescribe the compensation of officers of the Army who are separated from the active list because of their classification in Class B, and for other purposes."

The applicable provisions of existing law are found in Section 24b of the Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, and are as follows:

"Section 24b. * * * Whenever an officer is placed in Class B, a board of not less than three officers shall be convened to determine whether such classification is due to his neglect, misconduct or avoidable habits. If the finding is affirmative, he shall be discharged from the Army; if negative, he shall be placed on the unlimited retired list with pay at the rate of 2½ per centum of his active pay multiplied by the number of complete years of commissioned service, or service which under the provisions of the Act is counted as its equivalent, unless his total commissioned service or equivalent service shall be less than ten years, in which case he shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay. The maximum retired pay of an officer retired under the provisions of this section prior to January 1, 1924, shall be 75 per centum of active pay, and of one retired on or after that date, 60 per centum. * * *

The changes that will be brought about in the above law by the proposed legislation and the effects of such changes, briefly states, are as follows:

It would make no change in the discharge from the Army of officers placed (Please turn to Next Page.)

War Department Favors Retirement and Voluntary Transfer

(Continued from Preceding Page.)
in Class B as a result of their neglect, misconduct or avoidable habits.

Officers placed in Class B not as a result of neglect, misconduct or avoidable habits would be disposed of as at present except that those of between 10 and 20 years of commissioned service and who are under 45 years of age would be non-ordinarily discharged with a cash allowance instead of being placed upon the retired list. Other officers eligible for retirement could also, if they so elect, be discharged with a cash allowance in lieu of retirement.

The retired pay of Class B officers would hereafter be at the rate of 2½% per year of service instead of 2½% per year of commissioned service as at present, and the maximum would be 67½% instead of the present 60%.

Provides Cash Allowance.

In lieu of continuing retired pay under existing law the bill provides a cash allowance for honorably discharged Class B officers of over 10 years' service of \$72 for each month of service, but not exceeding 240 months.

The effect of the bill would be to reduce the number of Class B officers placed upon the retired list, by causing younger officers to be discharged with a cash allowance in lieu of retirement with continuing retired pay.

So much of the bill as would cause or permit Class B officers to be discharged with an allowance of \$72 per month of service is a distinct departure from existing law. The cash consideration paid to officers discharged is now one year's pay and applies only to officers of less than 10 years' service. In only one instance (Act of June 30, 1882) has a greater consideration been authorized. That Act authorized payment of one year's pay for each five years of service, but not to exceed three years' pay, to supernumerary officers discharged from the Army upon application. The amounts paid under this bill would vary between \$8,640 and \$17,280 in individual cases.

The discharge of officers who fall on examination with a cash consideration such as proposed in the bill has been found to be in conflict with the financial program of the President, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget having advised with respect thereto that the President "is not in favor of giving a cash consideration, other than that now provided by law, to officers separated from the service." In order to remove this conflict the bill would be amended to provide for some other disposition of officers of over 10 years' service in such manner as will obviate the payment of a cash consideration, other than that now provided by law, to officers separated from the service.

Subject to the foregoing modification I favor the passage of this bill. It provides a more equitable compensation of Class B officers than the present law and would tend to decrease the cost of the retired list. I am thoroughly in accord with the principle of discharge, in lieu of retirement, of younger officers placed in Class B if some method can be found of applying this principle that will not conflict with the financial program of the President.

H. R. 8155—General Personnel Board.

In compliance with your request of January 6, 1928, I am pleased to submit the following report on H. R. 8155.

I favor the passage of this bill with minor modifications hereinafter indicated.

This bill is not in conflict with the financial program of the President since it contains no provision for payment of a cash consideration other than that now provided by law, to officers separated from the service.

The subject of the bill is: "To provide for a General Personnel Board for the Army, and for other purposes." The bill provides for the creation of a General Personnel Board composed of general officers; prescribes certain restrictive qualifications upon the membership; and prescribes the duties to be performed by the Board.

The applicable provisions of existing law are as follows:

The National Defense Act so expressly provides for two boards to be convened annually in connection with personnel administration: (1) A board of not less than five major generals of the line to prepare annually a list of colonels of the line eligible for appointment as brigadier general of the line (Sec. 4, N. D. A.); (2) a board of not less than five general officers to arrange all officers of the Army in either Class A, consisting of officers who should be retained in the service, or Class B consisting of officers who should not be retained in the service (Sec. 24b, N. D. A. as amended).

Other special boards of general officers have been found necessary and have been convened by law or regulation from time to time for matters of personnel administration, such as selecting appointees, forming the initial General Staff eligible list, selecting officers to be eliminated in reducing the commissioned strength, etc.

There is now no specific agency provided to prepare lists of officers eligible for appointment as chiefs and assistant chiefs of branches. The law governing such appointments prescribes that they be made from among officers who have demonstrated by actual and extended service in such branch or on similar duty that they are qualified for such appointment, and that the chiefs of the several branches shall make recommendations to the Secretary of War for the appointment of

their assistants (Sec. 4c, National Defense Act).

Relative to the General Staff Corps eligible list the law now provides that the name of no officer shall be added thereto unless upon graduation from the General Staff School he is specifically recommended as qualified for General Staff duty (Sec. 5, National Defense Act). There is no provision for any subsequent consideration of qualifications or for removal of any officer from the list for cause.

No Agency Exists Now.

There is no agency now provided for consideration of, and recommendations concerning separations from active service either voluntary or involuntary, that are discretionary with the President.

The changes that will be brought about in existing law by the proposed legislation and the effects of such changes, briefly stated, are as follows:

There would be established a General Personnel Board, a continuing board of selected, restricted, and changing membership. The board would perform the functions of the classification of officers and preparation of the general officer of the line eligible list for which separate boards are now provided by law. The board would perform other functions stated in the bill or assigned to it by the Secretary of War and for which no agency is now provided. It is believed to have been the intention of those who drafted the bill that the board should be an advisory agency. In order that there may be no misunderstanding on this point I recommend that the bill be so worded as to so state.

The functions of the classification of officers and preparation of the general officers of the line eligible list would, under the bill, be performed by this board in the same manner as now provided and the bill is satisfactory in this respect.

Would Add or Remove Officers.

The board would be empowered to add officers or to remove them from the General Staff Corps eligible list. This provision should be so amended as to authorize such additions and removals upon the approved recommendation of the board, the board not being the final authority. This would remedy an existing situation which prevents many officers of demonstrated qualifications from being added to the list and would insure the list being at all times a current list of officers qualified for General Staff duty.

The board is empowered to make recommendations relative to all discretionary separations from active service. There will be an increasing necessity for such advisory action by an impartial board. Within the scope of its recommendations would fall all of those retirements or discharges from active service, voluntary or otherwise, which are discretionary.

That provision of the bill authorizing the President or Secretary of War to assign other appropriate duties to the board would enable it to utilize for supervision of examinations for appointment and promotion and for other duties, obviating the necessity of convening many special boards.

The board would prepare lists of officers deemed qualified for appointment as chiefs or assistant chiefs of the nine branches named in the bill. During preparation of the list for any branch the chief thereof would be an additional member of the board. It should be noted that all branches are not included. It is believed that the bill should be so amended as to make this principle applicable to all branches whose chiefs are or may be appointed from among officers in grades not below colonel.

It should also be noted that the bill purports to restrict eligibility for appointment as chiefs of the branches named to colonels commissioned therein and of assistant chiefs to colonels or other officers of more than 15 years' service commissioned therein. I do not favor such restriction nor do I believe it properly belongs in this bill. The purpose of the bill is to prescribe the duties of the General Personnel Board. The appropriate duty of the board is to assist the appointing power by preparing lists of officers, in grades not above colonel, that the board deems qualified for appointment as chiefs and assistant chiefs. Eligibility for appointment as now prescribed by law is believed satisfactory and the matter of eligibility should not be injected into this bill. It is recommended the bill be amended accordingly.

The preparation, by the board, of advisory lists of qualified officers would be helpful in the selection of chiefs and assistant chiefs of the branches. It is not believed that this bill or any other should restrict the appointing power of such advisory lists. The lists would be valuable as a means of causing continuous and careful consideration of the qualifications and value to the service of senior officers of the Staff branches. The lists would assist materially in the administration of other laws particularly those relative to the termination of active service of officers.

Subject to such amendments as I have indicated, I favor the passage of this bill. It will provide an impartial board of high rank that should be of great value in personnel administration in matters affecting the commissioned personnel. The character and frequent change of its membership and the great responsibility placed upon it should insure action that will serve the interests of the Government and of individuals so far as compatible therewith.

My approval of the prescribed compo-

sition and rotation of membership of the board is of course predicated upon the small increase in the number of major generals of the line recommended in my report upon H. R. 8151. Without such increase there would not be sufficient major generals available for this board and for other necessary assignments.

H. R. 8156—Voluntary Transfer.

In compliance with your request of January 5, 1928, I am pleased to submit the following report on H. R. 8156:

I favor the passage of this bill if so amended as to be not in conflict with the financial program of the President.

The bill authorized the voluntary transfer from the active list of officers of the Army.

The subject of the proposed legislation is: "To provide for voluntary transfer from the active list of officers of the Army."

The subject of the proposed legislation is: "To provide for voluntary transfer from the active list of the Army of promotion list officers appointed on or before July 1, 1920, and for other purposes."

There is no similar provision of existing law. The law now provides no means, intermediate between resignation with no compensation and retirement after 30 or more years of service, whereby the active service of an officer may be terminated either upon his application or otherwise, except for inefficiency of such character as to place the officer in Class B. Under existing laws it is, therefore, impossible to reduce the size of the abnormally large group of appointees of the World War period, to prevent the consequent stagnation in promotion, or to control or regulate the attrition and complementary replacement.

Quotes Navy Law on Surplus.

The Navy law now provides for disposal of surplus officers in the upper grades by their arbitrary removal from the active list upon reaching the following length of service: Captains, 35 years; commanders, 28 years; lieutenant commanders, 21 years. In legislation now pending an extension of this principle to all grades in both the Navy and Marine Corps is now recommended, together with a proposal that up to 3% of the number in a grade may be released from active service upon application and upon the same terms as those involuntarily transferred from the active list.

The proposed legislation does not change existing law but supplies a deficiency therein. Its effect of greatest importance would be to bring about, by voluntary means, and

in an equitable manner, some immediate and gradual reduction in the World War hump in our personnel, and the consequent betterment of the promotion situation confronting junior officers of the Army.

The World War hump now comprises some 5,600 officers of nearly the same length of service and constitutes an anomaly largely, though not entirely, responsible for many of the Army's personnel difficulties. Improvement of the present and impending situation demands that the size of this group be reduced and that those remaining in service be afforded a reasonable opportunity for advancement. This requires the gradual termination of active service of officers in and above the hump.

Should Not Be Forced Out.

These officers who are now thoroughly committed to the service, and who are efficient, should not be forced out of the service. Those who desire to terminate their active service can ill afford to resign without remuneration and lack by many years the service requisite for voluntary retirement. This bill would bridge the way by permitting their equitable withdrawal from active service for the convenience of the Government in bringing about a less abnormal personnel situation and a general increase in efficiency.

The proposed legislation would improve the flow of promotion of officers in and below the hump. It would still be necessary for this purpose, even though there should be some change in the present promotion system, such as the adoption of a modified system of promotion on length of service.

Under a general plan contemplated that the total annual attrition from all causes be so regulated as to keep it at about 4%, the authority granted by the bill would need be used only insofar as necessary to bring about this total attrition. Only in the unusual case of the normal annual attrition being 3% or less would the full 1% of applications, if received, need be approved under the bill. It would not be necessary to approve applications in excess of those required to accomplish the desired attrition. A shortage of applications in any year would, of course, make the desired attrition unattainable for that year.

In order that the number of separations be confined to the minimum deemed necessary and that officers released be those who can best be spared, the approval of applications would be a function of a board of general officers.

The officers released from active service under this bill would be among those in or

(Please turn to Page 443.)

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Army Orders

(Continued from Page 433.)
ter, 18th F. A., and W. G. Procter, 1st F. A. (Jan. 25.)

Capt. D. deS. Trenholm from duty as instr., N. G., Pikesville, Md., to Fort Sill, Okla., reporting between Sept. 5 and 10, to duty as stu., F. A. School (Jan. 25.)

2nd Lt. W. A. Walker, 6th F. A., 1st Div., from duty at Fort Hoyle, Md., is then assigned to 10th F. A., Fort Lewis, Wash., he will proceed to N. Y. and sail Jan. 31 for San Francisco, Calif., thence to Fort Lewis for duty assigned. (Jan. 25.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. ANDREW HERO, Jr., C. of C. A. Col. J. F. Brady, 10th C. A., on his own application, is retired from active service after more than 34 years service and will proceed home. (Jan. 23.)

The change in name of 2nd Lt. A. W. W. Hopkins, C. A. C., to Armand Hopkins, is announced. (Jan. 23.)

Col. H. L. Steele from duty as stu., Army War College, Washington, D. C., on completing course, will report to Chief of C. A. for duty in his office. (Jan. 24.)

Capt. O. J. Bond is detailed in C. W. S., Feb. 13, from present duties at C. W. S. School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., and report to c. o., Edgewood Arsenal for duty. (Jan. 25.)

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. R. H. ALLEN, C. OF INF. 1st Lt. T. J. Chrisman, 14th Inf., from duty in Panama Canal Dept., on date of departure from Panama is then assigned to 34th Inf., Fort Eustis, Va., and on arrival in New York will proceed to Washington, D. C., for treatment at Walter Reed Hosp., on relief from which to station assigned. (Jan. 29.)

Capt. E. S. Beall, now at Letterman Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Army retiring board, hdqrs., 9th Corps Area, for examination. (Jan. 20.)

Maj. H. H. Pritchett is detailed in L. G. D., Feb. 10, from 17th Inf., Fort Crook, Nebr., to San Francisco, for 10 days temp. duty in office of corps area inspector, thence to Fort Lewis, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 21.)

Col. H. D. Coburn, 30th Inf., from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., March 1, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty in connection with N. G. affairs at hdqrs., 8th Corps Area. (Jan. 24.)

Capt. R. W. Nix, Jr., Fort Eustis, Va., to Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., for treatment. (Jan. 24.)

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. J. E. FECHET, C. OF A. C. 2nd Lt. Dwight Harvey (Inf.) from detail in A. C., from duty with 2nd Div., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., is assigned to 11th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. (Jan. 20.)

Capt. C. E. Griffin from addl. duty with 329th Obs. Group and from detail with O. R., 9th Corps Area. (Jan. 20.)

1st Lt. B. R. Dallas, now on duty at Rockwell Fld., Calif., detailed for duty with O. R., 9th Corps Area, 329th Obs. Group, in addition to other duties. (Jan. 20.)

Order of Sept. 1, relieving Capt. A. W. Brock, Jr., from duty at Bolling Fld., D. C., and directing him to sail from New York March 7, for Philippines is revoked. (Jan. 20.)

Maj. Ira Longanecker, on relief from assignment at hdqrs., 1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass., to proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of Chief of A. C. (Jan. 21.)

Maj. A. W. Robins, Fairfield, to Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., for treatment. (Jan. 21.)

2nd Lt. W. H. Minter (C. E.) from detail in A. C., from present duties at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., assigned to 29th Engrs., Fort Sam Houston, for duty. (Jan. 24.)

LEAVES

One month, 11 days, to Col. J. F. Brady, C. A. C., Jan. 27. (Jan. 20.)

Leave granted 1st Lt. F. R. Urdritz, Inf., extended 1 month. (Jan. 20.)

Four months to Chap. J. L. Hunter, U. S. A., Feb. 9. (Jan. 20.)

Four months to Capt. Frank Morell, Q. M. C., on relief from present duty. (Jan. 21.)

Three months to 1st Lt. B. A. Falk, S. C., April 1, with permission to leave U. S. (Jan. 21.)

Two months to Col. D. G. Berry, Inf., on arrival in N. Y. (Jan. 21.)

Three months to 1st Lt. J. L. Ballantyne, Cav., on arrival in U. S. (Jan. 23.)

One month, 3 days, to Maj. E. W. Putney, C. A. C., Jan. 31. (Jan. 23.)

Three months to 1st Lt. W. M. Miley, Inf., June 15. (Jan. 23.)

Two months to 1st Lt. E. P. Crandell,

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Cav., on arrival in U. S., with permission to apply for 1 months extension. (Jan. 23.)

Two months, 28 days, to Maj. Gen. K. W. Walker, C. of Finance, Jan. 24. (Jan. 24.)

Three months to Capt. T. B. Apgar, Cav., on arrival in U. S. (Jan. 24.)

One month, 10 days, to 1st Lt. Isidore Sasse, S. C., Feb. 1, with permission to leave U. S. (Jan. 24.)

Three months to 1st Lt. H. S. Paddock, S. C., on arrival in U. S. (Jan. 24.)

TRANSFERS

The transfer of Maj. S. M. Williams, Cav., to Q. M. C., Jan. 13, is announced. He is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with 2nd Div. (Jan. 24.)

The transfer of 1st Lt. R. H. Tripp, Inf., to Fin. Dept., Jan. 13, is announced. He will comply with orders heretofore issued. (Jan. 25.)

RESIGNATIONS

The resignation of 1st Lt. H. I. Szymanski, Inf., is accepted. (Jan. 21.)

The resignation of 2nd Lt. J. P. Maher, Jr., F. A., is accepted. (Jan. 21.)

ORDERS TO RETIRED OFFICERS

Capt. L. B. C. Jones, U. S. A., ret., from present duty at Hill Military Academy, Portland, Ore., from further active duty to home. (Jan. 23.)

Col. G. W. S. Stevens, U. S. A., ret., from duty in connection with recruiting, Seattle, Wash., from further active duty June 30, to home. (Jan. 23.)

Col. C. L. Potter, U. S. A., ret., now at St. Louis, Mo., is placed on active duty, is assigned as division engr., western division, and as member and president of the Mississippi River Commission, St. Louis. (Jan. 25.)

WARRANT OFFICERS

Order of Jan. 4, transferring Wrnt. Offr. W. F. Mason, from Mitchel Fld., N. Y., to Philippine Dept. for duty, is revoked. (Jan. 24.)

Wrnt. Offr. H. G. Knight from duties at Fairfield air depot, Ohio, to New York and sail March 7 for Philippines for duty with A. C. (Jan. 24.)

Wrnt. Offr. T. E. Greer, Philadelphia q. m. depot, now on leave in Philadelphia, will report to Army retiring board, Washington, D. C., for examination. (Jan. 25.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

1st Sgt. Edward Ewing, 6th C. A., at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif. (Jan. 20.)

Sgt. Pearl Lupold, 6th Inf., at Jefferson Brks., Mo. (Jan. 20.)

1st Sgt. J. F. Corboy, 84th Ord. Co., at Erie Ord. Depot, Lacarne, O. (Jan. 21.)

Sgt. William Dickerson, 10th Cav., at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Jan. 21.)

Tech. Sgt. Tomas Morales, 8th Inf., at Fort Screven, Ga. (Jan. 21.)

1st Sgt. Otto Gutrat, 41st C. A., at Fort Kamehameha, T. H. (Jan. 23.)

1st Sgt. Alexander Dunbar, 15th Inf., at Tientsin, China. (Jan. 23.)

1st Sgt. Charles Langlois, 22nd Inf., at Fort McPherson, Ga. (Jan. 23.)

1st Sgt. Henry Lawson, 19th Ord. Co., at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. (Jan. 23.)

Tech. Sgt. Michael Driscoll, 76th F. A., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Jan. 24.)

Staff Sgt. A. V. Steedman, Disciplinary Brks. Guard at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (Jan. 24.)

Staff Sgt. W. F. Dozier, Q. M. C., at Camp Meade, Md. (Jan. 24.)

ORDERS TO N. C. O.

Staff Sgt. J. R. Johnson, Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., will report at Fln. School, 2101 temp. bldg. No. 5, 21st and B Sts., Washington, D. C., for course beginning Feb. 3, and on completing will return to proper station. (Jan. 20.)

Mstr. Sgt. J. H. Miller, 3rd Engrs., now at 1466 Grand Concourse, N. Y. C., is transferred in grade, to 6th Engrs., Fort Lawton, Wash., reporting for duty on expiration of present furlough. (Jan. 21.)

Mstr. Sgt. C. A. Fritiofson, A. C., Wheeler Fld., T. H., transferred in grade to 3rd Pursuit Sqdn., A. C., Philippine Dept., for duty as replacement for Mstr. Sgt. C. B. Hamlin. (Jan. 23.)

Mstr. Sgt. C. B. Hamlin, 3rd Pursuit Sqdn., A. C., now at San Francisco, Calif., is transferred in grade to 6th Pursuit Sqdn., A. C., and will report on expiration of present furlough to c. o., Fort McDowell, Calif., for transportation on March 30th from San Francisco to Hawaii, for duty as replacement for Mstr. Sgt. C. B. Fritiofson. (Jan. 23.)

ORGANIZED RESERVES

1st Lt. F. C. Crowley, A. C. Reg., Selfridge Fld., Mich., to Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., for treatment. (Jan. 20.)

Following reserve offrs. ordered to active duty March 9, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for course for res. offrs. at C. & G. S. School: Lt. Cols. A. W. McNeal, F. A., Res., J. F. Randall, A. C., Res., L. K. Williams, Inf., Res.; Maj. J. B. Bentley, C. A., Res., A. G. Conoley, Sign., Res., J. L. Draper, Engr., Res., C. B. Fullerton, Inf., Res., F. R. Kerr, Inf., Res., R. A. Kluge, Inf., Res., W. W. Nairn, Jr., C. A., Res., P. N. Pittenger, C. A., Res., J. F. Williams, Inf., Res., and W. R. Withers, F. A., Res. (Jan. 25.)

Following res. offrs. to active duty March 9, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for course for res. offrs. at C. & G. S. School: Lt. Cols. Sid Cummings, Inf., Res., Ray McMahan, Inf., Res., J. E. Rowan, Med., Res.; Maj. J. P. Clegg, Inf., Res., P. P. Cole, F. A., Res., T. B. Matthews, Engr., Res., J. J. Milligan, Inf., Res., and F. J. Perego, C. A., Res. (Jan. 25.)

Following res. offrs. to active duty March 9, to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., March 11, for course at C. & G. S. School for res. offrs.: Lt. Cols. E. L. Shattuck, Inf., Res., and O. C. Wyman, Q. M., Res. (Jan. 25.)

LATE WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS

The following War Department orders were received too late for classification:
S. O. 21, W. D., JAN 26, 1928.

Quartermaster Corps.

1st Lt. J. A. Durnford is assigned to duty as asst. to c. o., Normoyle q. m. depot, Camp Normoyle, Tex., on completing foreign service in Philippines.

Capt. G. B. McGary from duties at Camp Normoyle, Tex., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail June 8 for Philippines for duty.

Medical Corps.

Maj. J. W. Sherwood from duty at station hosp., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to New York and sail June 2 for Canal Zone for duty.

Corps of Engineers.

2nd Lt. F. A. Pettit from duty with board of road commissioners, Juneau, Alaska, on completing foreign service, is assigned to 6th Engrs., Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., and, at proper time he will proceed to U. S., and on expiration of leave to station assigned.

Ordnance Department.

Capt. T. C. Gerber from duty as asst. ord. offr., hdqrs., 5th Corps Area, Fort Hayes, Ohio, to New York and sail May 16, to Philippines for duty.

Maj. J. C. Clement from duty at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., Feb. 20, to Springfield Armory, Mass., and report for duty at Bridgeport district ordnance office.

Cavalry.

1st Lt. B. G. Thayer, 10th Cav., from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail June 8 for Philippines for duty.

1st Lt. J. M. Williams is assigned to 6th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on completing foreign service in Philippines.

Field Artillery.

2nd Lt. A. F. Fruend, 76th F. A., 93rd Div., from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail Mar. 30 for Hawaii for duty.

Coast Artillery.

2nd Lt. H. A. Brusher, 6th C. A., Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail Mar. 30 for Hawaii for duty.

Infantry.

Capt. J. G. Hannah, now at Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., to Army retiring board, Washington, D. C., for examination.

1st Col. G. W. Harris from duty with 59th Div., Wichita, Kans., from detail with O. R., 7th Corps Area, June 1, to Seattle, Wash., for duty in connection with recruiting, 9th Corps Area.

Air Corps.

2nd Lt. T. D. Drake (Inf.) from detail in A. C., from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., assigned to Inf., 2nd Div., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty.

2nd Lt. E. P. Mechling (Cav.) from detail in A. C., from 2nd Div., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., assigned to 1st Cav. Div., Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty.

1st Lt. W. L. McEnery, A. C. (Cav.) from detail in A. C., from 2nd Div., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., assigned to 12th Cav., Fort Ringgold, Tex., for duty.

2nd Lt. R. C. White (F. A.) from detail in A. C., from present duties at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., assigned to 2nd F. A. Brig., Fort Sam Houston, for duty.

Leaves.

Two months, 26 days, to Capt. F. C. Simpson, Q. M. C., Apr. 5.

Two months, 16 days, to Capt. P. D. Terry, C. A. C., on arrival in N. Y.

Warrant Officer.

Wrnt. Offr. J. S. Richards, 3rd Corps Area hdqrs., Baltimore, Md., now on duty in Washington, D. C., from present assignment and is assigned to duty at Army War College Washington, D. C., for duty.

Retirement of Enlisted Men.

Staff Sgt. Henry Elliss, 25th Inf., at Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz.

1st Sgt. E. D. Plum, 7th Inf., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Army-Navy Relations

(Continued from Page 427.)

to Maj. Gen. Edwin B. Winslow, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, who directly supervises the entire question of athletics at West Point.

In reference to a Congressional resolution on rules for playing the Army, Assistant Secretary of the Navy T. Douglas Robinson wrote:

Relying further to the committee's letter of Dec. 29, 1927, transmitting House Resolution No. 63 to provide an equality in the rules for the playing of football games between the United States Naval Academy and the United States Military Academy, and requesting the views and recommendations of the Navy Department thereon, I have the honor to advise you as follows:

The resolution directs the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, in effect, to agree upon rules and regulations for the playing of football by the students of their respective institutions that will not be in conflict with each other nor with the rules and regulations governing the playing of football by the principal American universities.

The Navy Department desires to point out that the action proposed is a matter that can be handled administratively without congressional action and would therefore make no recommendation in the premises.

ARMY SUPPLY BILL REPORT DUE.

HEARINGS before the House Committee on Appropriations on the War Department Appropriations Bill have practically been concluded and the Bill is expected to be reported, and the hearings made public, early in the coming week, with indications that Tuesday, January 31, will be the date this action is taken.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 433.)

joy to U. S. S. O-8; E. R. Peck to VF Sqd. 6B, Aircraft Sqd., Battle Fleet.

National Guard**MARYLAND.**

Baltimore, (Special).—Sgt. A. L. Getkin, Hdq. Co., 3rd Bat., 5th Infantry, Baltimore, has been ordered to proceed to the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, for duty as a student, Communication Course, Feb. 1-May 28, 1928.

The second of a series of command and staff command post problems was conducted by Brigadier General Milton A. Reckord, 58th Brigade, at the Headquarters Armory, Baltimore, on Jan. 24. The program followed a buffet supper at the General's residence, 3939 Canterbury Road. Twenty-two officers, the Brigade Headquarters Company, and four sergeant-instructors, took part in the exercise.

Second Lts. W. C. Purnell and R. C. Smith, having been federally recognized, have been assigned to the 5th Infantry, Baltimore—Lt. Purnell to G Company, and Lt. Smith to L Company.

Capt. E. C. Black, Air Corps (D. O. L.), instructor, 29th Division, Air Service, is to receive, and ferry to Baltimore, the three O-11 airplanes which are being furnished the 104th Observation Squadron. The planes are to be delivered to Captain Black by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, at Buffalo: the first in January, the second in February, and the third in March, 1928.

NEW YORK.

New York (Special).—An excellent review was held by the 71st Regiment Infantry, N. Y. N. G., Col. W. A. DeLamater, last night in honor of Gov. A. H. Moore of New Jersey. The program included guard mounting by Company J, Capt. L. J. Griffith, an exhibition drill by First Battalion, Maj. G. L. Bliss. The following trophies were presented: To Co. C, Capt. J. H. George, the Sheridan Trophy; to Service Company, 1st Lt. J. A. Malone, the Elmendorf Recruiting Trophy, the 71st Infantry Post, American Legion Cup; to Third Battalion Headquarters Company, 1st Lt. A. B. Grant, the Colonel's Cup, the Commodore's Trophy, the Grant Trophy, and the Veterans' Trophy.

A parade followed with Lt. Col. G. F. Terry commanding. Dancing for members and guests followed with Warrant Officer L. L. Eben, Band Leader, directing the 71st Regiment Band.

Col. T. Fairless, commanding the 106th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., has announced that His Excellency, George Cretzianu, Minister from Rumania to the United States, will review the regiment at its Armory on Monday evening, Feb. 13.

Prior to the review there will be a reception and dinner tendered to the Minister in the Officers' Club at the Armory, at which time many of Brooklyn's leading citizens will have an opportunity to greet the Rumanian representative. The Minister will be accompanied by the Counsellor of the Rumanian Legation in Washington, Prince Michael Sturdza, who is also a diplomat of long service, having represented his country at Durazzo, Athena, Berna, Budapest and Vienna.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia (Special).—At a review held in the Armory of the 108th Field

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Military Societies**M. O. W. W.****Boston Chapter.**

THE Greater Boston Chapter, Military Order of the World War held a "Chow Night" and Smoker at Headquarters, First Corps Cadets' Armory, on January 26. Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Foote, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety and a member of the Chapter, and Capt. Beaupre, of the Massachusetts State Police, spoke on "Organization and Functions of the State Police."

On February 8 the "Veterans' Hour" from 8 to 9 p. m. will be broadcast from Station WBET under the auspices of the Chapter.

ORDER OF INDIAN WARS.

AT the annual meeting and dinner of the Order of Indian Wars of the United States held at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1928, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

Commander, Brig. Gen. S. W. Fountain; Senior Vice Commander, Brig. Gen. J. T. Kerr; Junior Vice Commander, Brig. Gen. Eben Swift; Historian, Brig. Gen. E. S. Godfrey; Recorder and Treasurer, Maj. Geo. P. Ahern; Council, Lt. Col. William Baird, Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Maj. Gen. G. H. Harries, Col. F. S. Foltz, Mr. H. S. Mauck, Col. J. A. Gaston and Col. S. W. Miller.

The speakers at the dinner were Brig. Gen. James Parker who gave a very interesting account of the Geronimo Campaign; Hon. Lawrence D. Tyson, United States Senator from Tennessee, who related his experiences in Indian wars, and Maj. Geo. P. Ahern who read a story of the experience of Major Mauck in disarming a band of Cheyenne Indians and an article entitled "Items of Indian Service," by Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Bisbee. Maj. Gen. Grote Hutcheson who told a humorous story of his first participation in Indian warfare. Brig. Gen. S. W. Fountain acted as toastmaster.

DAWES HEADS A. M. E.

THE Vice President of the United States, Charles Gates Dawes, formerly Brigade General, National Army, was elected and inaugurated President of The Society of American Military Engineers at its recent annual meeting.

Artillery, Pennsylvania National Guard, Broad and Diamond Streets, in Philadelphia, recently Maj. Gen. W. G. Price pinned medals on the blouses of 128 members of the 108th Field Artillery who had 100 per cent drill attendance in any year since January 1, 1924. Fourteen members of the regiment received the medals and stars signifying that they had achieved four years' perfect drill attendance, never having missed a single ordered formation in that period.

MINNESOTA.

Rochester (Special)—Company "C", 205th Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, has issued an attractive third annual year book which includes a history of the company, its service record for 1927 and pictures of the regimental and company officers. Capt. R. M. Green, 1st Lt. E. O. Ludtke and 2nd Lt. W. Bailey are the officers of "C" Company.

OHIO.

"PURSUANT to the Proclamation of the Governor of Ohio on the relief of needy children in the southeastern Ohio coal region, the Ohio National Guard and Naval Militia is designated as the relief agency responsible for the procurement of food and clothing supplies and money, and for the distribution thereof to the suffering children of all unemployed parents in the district above mentioned, or in other districts where similar suffering exists and where no charitable agency is present and operating."

Ohio, torn by months of strife in the coal fields, realized that the innocent were the sufferers. Children, cold and hungry, easy prey to diseases, are fertile fields for socialistic and commercial educational propaganda. To save the children Ohio's Governor realized that immediate action was necessary.

As commander-in-chief of his National Guard he had at hand a well-organized well-officered organization which was ready upon call. The Governor called it, and within one day there was functioning in every section of the State a Children's Relief Organization.

Aeronautical Notes

THE commissioned flying personnel of the Army Air Corps may be augmented through the promotion of nineteen Flying Cadets to the grade of Second Lieutenant who are slated to graduate as "Airplane Pilots" on Feb. 4 next.

Acting upon the recommendation of the Commanding General of the Air Corps Training Center at Duncan Field, San Antonio, Texas, the Chief of Air Corps has requested the War Department to authorize the retention in the military service upon graduation of nineteen Flying Cadets in order that they may take the examination on Feb. 27 for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the Regular Army.

The Cadets recommended for retention are: C. Abbott, J. Barr, F. Corson, L. Fator, L. M. Gravis, J. F. Haney, R. P. Hopkins, H. J. Hough (enlisted man), N. H. Ives, W. C. Kingsbury, A. Klotz, R. Leonard (enlisted man), A. C. Lyburger, E. L. Meadow, C. T. Mower, E. A. Sanborn, H. C. Sherman (enlisted man), G. M. Smead and E. R. Todd.

Under orders to cooperate with the three naval vessels which are making hydrographic surveys in the West Indies and Central American waters and to make an aerial survey along our southern coast line, the Navy's aerial photographic squadron, the VJ-3S, composed of two Loening amphibian planes, left Quantico on Jan. 24. From there they will proceed to the northern coast of Cuba and work with the U. S. S. Nokomis which is now surveying the coast. After a month the squadron will move to the southern coast and work with the U. S. S. Hannibal and when the third ship, the U. S. S. Niagara begins its survey operations in the Gulf of Panama in April, the planes will be on hand.

A blaze at Bolling Field Jan. 25 destroyed operations building and wrecked a hangar nearby in which were stored 50 parachutes and a large amount of flying equipment.

The fire was the third large loss from flames in two years and the second within a month. In January, 1926, the engineer department at the field burned with great loss and December 25, 1927, the quartermaster department burned.

Radio Notes

NAVAL radio engineers have been working on the development of a power generator which they believe will make it possible for airplanes on long flights to both send and receive messages, even after being forced down at sea.

Tests made with the new apparatus are understood to have been successful and information concerning the new generator will be available for publication as soon as the necessary patents have been secured.

According to Government experts at the United States Bureau of Standards it has been determined as reasonably certain that long-wave daylight radio signals were stronger during 1927 when the eleven-year sun-spot cycle was at its maximum than in 1923, when it was near its minimum. Commercial radio reports, however, show that at night the signals grow weaker when the number of sun-spots increase. Hence, it appears that the effect of solar activity on signals is reversed when day gives place to night, according to the findings.

RADIO THEORY AND OPERATING.

THE third edition, Revised, of Radio Theory and Operating, by Mary Texana Loomis, President and Lecturer on Radio of the Loomis Radio College, Washington, D. C., has just been published. The phenomenal sale of the first and second editions, which were exhausted within a few months after publication, proves the demand for this type of book. It contains a wealth of practical, systematically arranged and sympathetically presented information concerning radio and is used by the Department of Commerce, Naval Radio Schools, Coast Guard Academy, Signal Corps and a number of technical institutions.

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Organized Reserve

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE.
Philadelphia (*Special*)—The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter, Reserve Officers' Association of the United States was held at the Army and Navy Club in Philadelphia January 18th. About 50 officers were present. The following were elected as officers and members of Chapter Council for the year 1928:

President: Colonel J. K. Nicholls, 315th Inf.; first vice-president, Col. H. W. Shelmire, 311th F. A.; second vice-president, Lt. Col. A. B. Hubbard, ordnance officer, 79th division; third vice-president, Maj. J. J. Larned, air service; treasurer; Maj. E. Gardner, finance; secretary, Lt. C. J. Norman, 315th Inf.; publicity officer, Lt. E. A. Davies, 315th Inf.; chaplain, Maj. J. W. Kauffman, 316th Inf.

The chapter was honored with the presence of Major Nedom A. Eastman, United States Marine Corps, Commanding Officer 8th Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.

Col. H. H. Smith and Maj. T. Bailey, 316th Inf., made a report of their appearance with Col. Theodore LeBoutillier, Third Corps Area Vice-President, on the same day at the meeting before the Appropriations Committee. They mentioned the able manner in which Gen. Hoffman had presented the cause of the reserve officer.

The incoming president, Col. Nicholls, set as the goal of his administration, a tripling of the number of members of the chapter during the year 1928.

After other enthusiastic addresses the meeting adjourned.

RESERVES END TOUR FEB. 4.

TWENTY-ONE Reserve officers, selected from throughout the United States and called to Washington for fifteen days' active duty, who are now engaged in an intimate study of the organization and operations of the War Department, through the General Staff, will complete these duty tours Feb. 4. Each year two such committees are called here for training by the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff.

Introduction to Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff of the Army, and a luncheon by the officers of the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff marked the beginning of the activities of the committee. Col. Stanley H. Ford, Assistant Chief of Staff, Military Intelligence Division, opened the initial conference with a discussion of the National Defense Act and organization of the War Department to carry out provisions of this Act.

A complete study of the General Staff and intimate contact with all of its activities are being provided for the Reserve officers during the two weeks. The committee is divided into five subcommittees and a portion of time will be devoted to study of problems that will bring to the General Staff the benefit of experience and opinion by the Reserve officers.

The Reserve officers are Lt. Cols. F. L. Sward, M. I. Res.; A. C. Turner, M. I. Res.; Maj. H. A. Hesse, M. I. Res.; E. L. Irey, M. I. Res.; M. R. Burkhardt, Inf. Res.; H. A. Cotter, Inf. Res.; H. L. Fernbach, M. I. Res.; B. A. G. Fuller, M.

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Letters to Editor**LAUDS SERVICE SPORTSMANSHIP.**

Editor, Army and Navy Journal. Notre Dame has the highest regard for the sportsmanship and eligibility for both the Army and Navy—any remarks to the contrary are not true.

K. K. ROCKNE,
Director of Athletics.

AGAINST PROMOTION AGITATION

Editor, Army and Navy Journal. WHERE did this agitation about promotion and retirement start? It seems to me that about 99 per cent of the officers of the Army are satisfied to be left alone. I have personally come in contact with a large number of officers during the past four years and a very small per cent have expressed themselves as being dissatisfied with their standing on the promotion list and their chances of promotion.

Anyone who is interested may look up the records of those who were commissioned on February 2, 1901, and prior thereto. How many of these officers spent from 15 to 17 years in the grades of 2nd and 1st Lieutenant. Take the case of General Omar Bundy as an example (he is only one). His record runs something like the following: 2nd Lt. 13 June '83; 1st Lt. 26 May, '90; Capt. 26 April, '98. A total of 15 years as a lieutenant.

When I entered the Army there was hardly an officer who reached the grade of Captain with less than 12 or 15 years service. A large per cent of these older officers have been retired in the grade of general officer—a good many are still in the service—in the higher grades.

As a matter of fact, we have a way, under the present law, of eliminating the unit; namely, Section 24b of the National Defense Act. If this law be applied vigorously, as it should be, there is no doubt that this would account for a good many separations. Another thing, I know an officer who applied for retirement after more than 30 years service, but was turned down. I believe with the statement that it is not the policy to retire officers of more than 30 years service. There must be many more like cases. Another way to reduce the hump, under the present law, is to apply vigorously the regulations relating to the annual physical examinations of officers. Most of these examination, so far as I have been able to judge, are perfunctory and mean little or nothing. There must be a good many officers in the service today who are physically unfit for arduous field service. Why not retire them and make room for those physically fit? These officers, if retired, are available for any service of which they are capable in case of an emergency.

Another way to look at it is, all this figuring is based on the assumption that there will never be another war. Suppose we have another major war during the next ten years. If we do, the HUMP will probably disappear of its own accord. If we do, they why worry about the HUMP?

I am one of the so-called hump (about the middle) and all I want is to be left alone. I want to feel free to devote all my time to my profession; to be able to take the promotion as it comes, and not be constantly worrying about when I will be let out with mere pittance or no pittance at all. Officers never feel secure anymore. There is always someone agitating some radical change which, in my opinion, is in most cases more harmful than helpful.

It is true some relief, financially, at least, should be given the junior officers. Why disturb the whole Army promotion and retirement system? I believe you will do all you can to prevent any harmful legislation.

"ANOTHER WHO WANTS TO BE LEFT ALONE."

I. Res.; L. P. Hornberger, M. I. Res.; R. D. Johnson, M. I. Res.; S. F. Mashbir, M. I. Res.; Capts. A. Ten Eyck, M. I. Res.; D. D. Milliken, M. I. Res.; D. M. Amacker, M. I. Res.; A. Blaisdell, M. I. Res.; F. Frayser, M. I. Res.; T. George Milton, M. I. Res.; C. W. Perkins, M. I. Res.; E. W. Rietz, M. I. Res.; J. W. Van Heuvel, M. I. Res.; 1st Lt. A. Harding, M. I. Res.

CINCINNATI RESERVES.

Cincinnati (Special).—Maj. L. H. Campbell, O. D., U. S. A., delivered a lecture on Jan. 26 at the Engineers' Club on "Automotive Development Since the War," illustrated with moving pictures of the convention at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, and showing anti-aircraft firing, which was attended by members of Cincinnati Chapter, Reserve Officers' Association.

The Chapter held its weekly luncheon at the Cincinnati Club Jan. 18. Capt. W. M. Ceffin, 329th Infantry, presided and introduced 1st Lt. J. N. Miller, M. C., 107th Cav., Ohio N. G. A "Get Together Meeting" was held at the Chamber of Commerce on Jan. 20, Col. J. T. Geary, C. A. C., U. S. A., acting as toastmaster. Col. W. H. Waldron, 10th Inf., was the speaker of the occasion and Lt. Col. L. S. Ryan, F. A., U. S. A., showed moving pictures taken during the American Legion Convention in Paris, and his recent tour through Europe.

Lt. Col. G. A. Taylor, F. A., U. S. A., recently returned from Louisville, where he conducts each month a troop school in gunnery for the 449th Field Artillery and other artillery officers.

Service Sports**NAVY TO FORM OLYMPIC TEAM.**

In the Bureau of Navigation circular letter just issued Rear Adm. R. H. Leigh, U. S. N., urges officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps to cooperate in forming a formidable team to represent the Navy in the coming Olympic Games at Amsterdam, Holland, in 1928. The Bureau has made arrangements for the training of Service candidates for the U. S. Olympic Team at the U. S. Naval Academy. Every officer and enlisted man of Olympic caliber, according to the present plans, will be given an opportunity for training at Annapolis at least six weeks prior to the final tryouts, which will be held the latter part of May or early in June.

The letter states in part:

On account of the shortage of officers it will be necessary to detach without relief those who are ordered for training from the time they begin their preparation at the Naval Academy until the final tryouts, and provided they qualify as a member of the American Olympic Team, until the latter part of August.

The amateur status of all candidates should be definitely established as the amateur standing of all Olympic candidates is one most jealously guarded by the Olympic Committee. Any officer or man who has accepted a purse of any kind is considered to be in a professional status and should not be allowed to take part in the elimination contests.

The names of those officers and men who are selected should be forwarded to the Bureau of Navigation in time to allow orders to be issued them so that they may reach the Naval Academy not later than April 15, 1928.

NAVY WINS AND LOSES.

Annapolis (Special).—Navy broke even in two contests here Jan. 21. The Midshipmen basketball team defeated Loyola 43-38 while the wrestling team bowed to Duke 8-17. The Blue and Gold quint which won from Delaware Jan. 25 by a score 31-23, faces Pennsylvania at Philadelphia today. As the Cadets scored a 29-28 victory over the Quakers, the result of today's game for purposes of comparison is creating unusual interest here.

The wrestlers face Western Maryland here and anticipate a victory to make up for the set-back suffered at the hands of Duke last Saturday. The Plebe basketeers meet Baltimore Poly today following an 18-15 defeat by Calvert Hall last week.

GOLF NOT COMPULSORY.

Annapolis (Special).—Denial of press reports from here that golf would be

INTERESTING TRAVEL BOOK.

"A ROUND THE WORLD ON AN ARMY TRANSPORT," by Olivia Moreland Lloyd, wife of Chaplain Walter Kenyon Lloyd, U. S. Army, is a fascinating and instructive work on travel written by an Army woman. In her attractive little volume of personal impressions Mrs. Lloyd describes the scenes which impressed her on her trip from New York City to the Orient via the Suez Canal. The book holds a particular appeal to those who would learn of the far places of the world through the eyes of an intelligent traveler rather than from the stereotyped information furnished by geographical and statistical works.

The volume contains descriptions of the Port of Funchal, impressions of Gibraltar, stops at Malta, Egypt, Suez Canal, Port Said, the Red Sea, Ceylon, Singapore, Manila, Japan, Guam and Honolulu.

The cover is an Arteract cover of an original and colorful character designed by Mrs. Lloyd.

compulsory for Midshipmen was made in a statement issued Jan. 21 by Rear Adm. Louis McC. Nulton, U. S. N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

This report came in connection with the announcement that a golf professional had been obtained to give courses at the Academy on an indoor course constructed in the sail loft, and that the courses and begun with the professional's time divided equally between officers stationed here and the midshipmen in the first class.

ARMY ATHLETES SCORE.

West Point (Special).—Facing another heavy sports program today, the Army teams emerged from six contests Jan. 21 with four victories and two defeats.

The basketball team, which faces College here today, traveled to Philadelphia Jan. 21 and beat Penn in a thrilling contest 28-29. On Jan. 25, the Cadets vanquished Manhattan, the final score being 15-18.

The fencing team inaugurated its season by defeating Penn 15-2; the Army Swimmers sank Amherst 50-21, while the Cadet boxers downed Fordham 6-1. In wrestling, the Cadets bowed to Yale, 15-18, and the poloists lost to Princeton, 8-9.

Today the Cadets engage Georgetown in boxing, Pittsburgh in swimming, Franklin and Marshall in wrestling and Middlebury in hockey.

The Army Plebes on Jan. 21 vanquished Manual High in the tank by a score of 32.5 to 29.5.

NAVY INVITED TO REGATTA.

New York (Special).—Invitations to seven non-member institutions to participate in the 1928 intercollegiate championship regatta at Poughkeepsie, June 9, were sent out Jan. 23 by Maxwell Stevenson, chairman of the board of stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association. The invitations were forwarded to Leland Stanford, University of California, University of Washington, Wisconsin, Princeton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Naval Academy.

ELIS BEAT SQUADRON A.

New Haven (Special).—Squadron A, N. Y. N. G., lost to the Yale polo trio here Jan. 21, 6-15.

New York (Special).—Squadron A's polo trio defeated the 7th Regiment horsemen, 8-1, on Jan. 24, advancing to second place in the New York National Guard indoor polo tourney.

CO. B, 13TH ENGRS. ACTIVE.

Ft. Humphreys (Special).—Company B, 13th Engineers, Fort Humphreys, Va., has completed another very satisfactory year in athletics, winning first place in three branches and second place in two.

Since the regiment was organized, Jan. 13, 1921, B Company has performed as follows:

Baseball: 1923, first place; 1927, second place.

Volley Ball (Org. 1922): 1922-24, first place; 1925, second place; 1926-27, first place.

Soccer Ball (Org. 1927): 1927, second place.

Basketball: 1921-27—first place. (In the seven seasons Company B lost three games).

Bowling (Duck pins, Org. 1923): 1923-28, first place.

Bowling (Ten pins, Org. 1923): 1924-27, first place. (Tournament not started).

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U. S. COAST GUARD

COAST GUARD ORDERS

Secretary of the Treasury—A. W. Mellon.
Commandant—Rear Adm. F. C. Bullard.
Aide to Commandant—Lt. Comdr. S. S. Yeandie.

Mach. (T) M. T. Braswell, of the Ewing, Boston, Mass., appointed Ensign (T.) and assigned Base 4, New London, Conn.

Bosn. P. E. Sperati assigned Morris, New London, Conn., as officer in charge; Bosn. (T) J. Donnelly assigned Bonham, Boston, Mass. Mach. (T) W. D. Bond assigned Calumet, New York, N. Y. Pay Clks. (T) J. W. Davis assigned Pamlico, New Bern, N. C., effective Feb. 5, 1928; J. F. McCarthy assigned Headquarters.

DEMONSTRATE AIR SAFETY

THE Handley Page slotted wing, manufacturing rights for which were purchased by the U. S. Navy was demonstrated at the Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., on Jan. 27. The slots were incorporated in the wings of an NY seaplane, training plane in use in the Navy, and the plane was flown by Capt. H. C. Richardson, Chief of the Materiel Division of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

The value of this device was amply demonstrated to the spectators when Captain Richardson, at about 100 feet altitude, pulled the nose of the plane up into the air into a deliberate stall. Instead of the plane falling into a tail spin or losing altitude very rapidly, it gradually settled in an almost vertical direction with the nose still high in the air.

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In 1926 Fourteen Out of Fifteen
Passed Navy Examinations. Five
went to West Point. Fifty-five to
Colleges. Catalogue on Request.

OBITUARIES

Announcement of deaths should be ad-
dressed to Editorial Office Army and
Navy Journal, Architects Building,
Washington, D. C.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON
GOETHALS, U. S. A., retired, the
builder of the Panama Canal, died at
New York City, N. Y., on Jan. 21, 1928. He
was born in New York June 29, 1858, and
was graduated No. 2 in his class at West Point in June, 1880, being ap-
pointed a second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers.

Following graduation from the U. S. M. A. he had a brief tour of duty at the Academy and was then sent to Willets Point, N. Y., in charge of some Government work. From Willets Point he went West, being assigned to duty as the Engineer Officer of the Department of the Columbia. He had two years of this, from November, 1882, to November, 1884. Following this he spent four years at the Military Academy, serving most of the time as principal assistant professor of Civil and Military Engineering. In March, 1891, he was placed in charge of the Government work of improving the Tennessee River. This lasted from March, 1891, until Oct. 6, 1894. Gen. Goethals constructed the Muscle Shoals Canal, and this work is known among his greatest achievements in an engineering way. He also built the Marietta Lock in the Ohio River. After being relieved from his Tennessee River work he went to Washington as assistant to the Chief of Engineers of the Army. He served in this capacity from October, 1894, to May, 1898.

From August, 1903, he served on the newly organized General Staff until he was appointed a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission by President Roosevelt. He became Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal and by his abilities as an engineer, administrator and leader he pushed the work on the canal to a successful completion. He became Governor of the Panama Canal April 1, 1914. By the act of March 4, 1915, he received the thanks of Congress and was appointed Major General in recognition of his services to the nation in constructing the Panama Canal. On Nov. 1, 1916, he was retired at his own request after 40 years of service. He was State Engineer of New Jersey in 1917 and General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation from April to July, 1917.

General Goethals was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in recognition of his especially meritorious and conspicuous service in reorganizing the Quartermaster Department and in organizing and administering the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division during the World War. He also was awarded the French Legion of Honor (Commander), the British Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, the Chinese Grand Cordon of the Order of Wen Hu (Striped Tiger), 2d class. In 1913 the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1915 Princeton conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mrs. William Roberts died on Jan. 10, 1928, at the age of 77 years, in Lexington, Ky. She is survived by her husband of Lexington; one sister, Mrs. Narcissa Smith, Lexington; two daughters, Mrs. Jefferson Adams, Lexington, and Mrs. Owsley Carmen, Vale, Oreg.; one son, Capt. Albert C. Roberts, U. S. A., retired, Philadelphia, and four grandsons, Clifford Adams, Lexington, Ky.; Lt. Hampton Adams, Inf. Res., Memphis, Tenn.; William Bond Roberts, Philadelphia, and Robert Owsley Carmen, Vale, Oreg. Funeral services were conducted in Felix Memorial Church, Lexington (of which Mrs. Roberts had been a member for 35 years), by the Rev. Drs. Nevin, Porter and Hughson. Interment was in Lexington Cemetery.

Funeral services for Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U. S. N. retired, who died suddenly from a heart attack while en route from Jacksonville, Fla., to Washington, D. C., where he had planned to enter Walter Reed Hospital for treatment, were held on January 25 at his old home in Marion, S. C.

Retired with the rank of rear admiral in July, 1919, the examining board finding him incapacitated as a result of angina pectoris. His death came as a dramatic close to a colorful career. Appointed to the Naval Academy in 1883, he played an active part in both the Spanish-American War and the World War. He came into prominence in 1898 and was awarded the specially meritorious medal for "locating the enemy's ships in Santiago Harbor, June 12, 1898," and the records show that on Feb. 11, 1901, he was advanced five numbers for extraordinary heroism.

During the World War he had command of the U. S. S. Texas and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation: "For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility in command of the U. S. S. Texas operating in the war zone in association and cooperation with the British Grand Fleet."

In December, 1918, he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, a post he had previously held from March, 1913, to May, 1918, when he went to sea.

For his war services he was decorated by the British and Belgian governments. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN

ADKINS—Born at station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Jan. 9, 1928, to Lt. John E. Adkins, Jr., 24th F. A., U. S. A., Philippine Islands, and Mrs. Adkins, a son.

BENITEZ—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., to Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Benitez, C. A. C., U. S. A., a son, Maurice Manuel.

CHAMBLISS—Born at Memorial Hospital, Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 2, 1928, to Capt. and Mrs. John D. Chambliss, 1st Inf., U. S. A., a son, William Dunbar.

DAHNKE—Born at Fort Benning, Ga., Jan. 8, 1928, to Lt. and Mrs. Henry Dahnke, U. S. A., a son, Henry Dahnke, Jr.

HARE—Born at station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Dec. 28, 1927, to Capt. Ray M. Hare, Q. M. C., U. S. A., and Mrs. Hare, a son.

HARPER—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1928, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Harper, U. S. N., a son.

HEDDEN—Born at Downey Hospital, Gainesville, Ga., Jan. 16, 1928, to Capt. W. A. Hedden, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hedden a daughter, Mary Jane.

HITCHCOCK—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1928, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Russell Snow Hitchcock, U. S. N., of Norfolk, Va., a daughter, Constance Snow.

JAMES—Born at station hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga., Jan. 19, 1928, to Lt. William M. James, M. C., U. S. A., and Mrs. James, a daughter.

LAUER—Born at Burlington, Vt., Jan. 11, 1928, to Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Lauer, Inf. (D. O. L.), U. S. A., a son, Hunter.

LYNCH—Born at the station hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga., Jan. 18, 1928, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert H. Offley, Inf. (D. O. L.), a daughter, Alice Anne Offley.

REYNOLDS—Born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 12, 1928, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip K. Reynolds, Jr., a daughter Anne Ross; granddaughter of Col. Alexander Ross Piper, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Piper.

SEARS—Born at Fort Benning, Ga., Jan. 5, 1928, to Lt. and Mrs. Ralph R. Sears, 15th Tank Bn., U. S. A., a son, Ralph Randolph Sears, Jr.

SPOON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, 1928, to Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Spoon, Dental Corps, U. S. A., a daughter.

WHEATON—Born at Vassar Brothers Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Jan. 9, 1928, to Lt. and Mrs. James Russell Wheaton, F. A., U. S. A., a son, James Russell Wheaton, Jr.

WOOD—Born at station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Dec. 25, 1927, to Lt. Edward H. Wood, A. C., U. S. A., and Mrs. Wood, a son.

MARRIED

DUNBAR-DYER—Married at San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 18, 1928, Miss Helen Dyer, sister of Mrs. Kenneth Gunn, wife of Capt. Gunn, U. S. A., of Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Mr. John Knox Dunbar.

ECKER-NORRIS—Married at Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 18, 1928, Lt. Norman J. Eckert, F. A., U. S. A., and Miss Mildred Norris, of Cheyenne, Wyo.

HARRISON-PRICE—Married in La Jolla, a suburb of San Diego, Calif., Jan. 16, 1928, Miss Winifred Sara Price, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Price, of San Diego, Calif., and Lt. Beverly Randolph Harrison, Jr., U. S. N.

LYON-GENSLER—Married at Westport, Conn., Dec. 31, 1927, Mr. Frank Emory Lyon, son of Capt. Frank Lyon, U. S. N., and Mrs. Lyon, to Miss Betsy Atwater Gensler.

ROTHROCK-DAVIS—Married recently in Philadelphia, Pa., Lt. A. D. Rothrock, U. S. A., and Miss Virgel Davis.

DIED

BEARD—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1928, Capt. Paul L. Beard, Q. M. C., who was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

BLUE—Died near Lannin, S. C., while on a train en route from Jacksonville, Fla., to Washington, D. C., where he was going to Walter Reed Hospital for treatment, Rear Adm. Victor Blue, U. S. N., ret., 62 years old, Interment in Marion, S. C.

CAMPBELL—Died at Winthrop, Mass., Nov. 25, 1927, Mrs. Helen W. Campbell, wife of Capt. Joseph H. Campbell, M. C., U. S. A.

CHARLTON—Died in London, England, Jan. 23, 1928, Mrs. Mary Charlton, sister-in-law of Mrs. Elena Porter Campbell, daughter of the late Adm. David D. Porter, U. S. N.

DAWSON—Died at Fort Benning, Ga., Jan. 13, 1928, Daphne May, daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Henry T. Dawson, 83d F. A., U. S. A.

EGGLESTON—Died at Coco Solo, Canal Zone, Jan. 12, 1928, Mrs. Dorothy G. Eggleston, aged 22, wife of Lt. J. M. Eggleston, U. S. N., daughter of Capt. Robert S. and Mrs. Ferguson, U. S. A., Ret., and mother of John M. Eggleston, Jr., 18 months old.

EMERY—Died at the Newport Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., Jan. 24, 1928, Lt. Peter Emery, U. S. N., retired.

GEDDES—Died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1928, Dr. Tooei Alexander Geddes, a major in the Quartermaster Corps during the World War, Interment in Arlington National Cemetery, Va., with military honors.

GOETHALS—Died at New York City, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1928, Maj. Gen. George Washington Goethals, U. S. A., Ret.

HILL—Died at Sunbury, Pa., Dec. 17, 1927, John Franklin Hill, father of Lt. F. C. Hill, M. C., U. S. N.

HOY—Died as a result of pneumonia at Thonon, Switzerland, Col. William Erwin Hoy, of Geneva, Switzerland, who was con-

Bills in Congress

Senate Bills Introduced

2734, Mr. Shortridge, to provide for the advancement on the retired list of enlisted men who served in the Civil War.

2761, Mr. Reed, to equalize the rank of officers in positions of great responsibility in the Army and Navy.

2762, Mr. Reed, to give military status and discharges to the members of the Russian Railway Service Corps, organized by the War Department under authority of the President for service during the war with Germany.

2790, Mr. George, to authorize the reappointment of G. F. Seyle as 2nd Lieutenant in the U. S. Army.

2802, Mr. Oddie, to provide for the appointment of five midshipmen each year at large by the Vice President of the U. S.

S. J. Res. 83, Mr. Trammell, providing that the naval submarine base at Key West, Fla., shall be restored to an active operative status.

Senate Public Bills Reported

1959, Mr. Sinnott, to transfer to the Secretary of the Navy jurisdiction over oil and gas leases issued by the Secretary of the Interior on lands in naval petroleum reserves.

House Public Bills Introduced

9760, Mr. Browne, authorizing the granting of pensions to dependents of the officers and men who lost their lives by the sinking of the U. S. submarines S-51 and S-4 in twice the amount due under the existing law in each case.

9779, Mr. Linthicum, authorizing the granting of pensions to dependents of the officers and men who lost their lives by the sinking of the U. S. submarines S-51 and S-4 in twice the amount due under the existing law in each case.

9832, Mr. Kindred, to provide retirement for licensed officers of the U. S. Army Transport Service and the U. S. Harbor Boat Service.

9848, Mr. Gambrill, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of a boathouse at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

9961, Mr. Morin, to equalize the rank of officers in positions of great responsibility in the Army and Navy.

9962, Mr. Wurzbach, to improve the status of certain retired enlisted men who volunteered for duty and service as commissioned officers in the Army during the World War.

9968, Mr. Schafer, granting increase of pension under the general law to soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and their dependents.

H. J. Res. 175, Mr. Taylor, to change the name of the Ancon Hospital in the Panama Canal Zone to the General Gorgas Hospital.

H. Res. 97, providing for the consideration of House bill 500 for the retirement of disabled emergency Army officers of the World War.

House Private Bills Introduced

10015, Mr. White, authorizing the promotion on the retired list of the Navy of H. P. Cook, Jr. (j.g.)

10054, Mr. Boylan, for the relief of Capt. A. C. Doyle.

House Public Bills Reported

500, Mr. Fitzgerald, making eligible for retirement under certain conditions officers and former officers of the World War, other

(Please turn to Back Page.)

connected with the Red Cross Ambulance Units in France during the World War.

KINGSBURY—Died at New London, Conn., Jan. 20, 1928, Mrs. Eva M. Kingsbury, widow of Capt. F. W. Kingsbury, 2d U. S. Cav., mother of the wife of Rear Adm. F. T. Arms (S. C.), U. S. N., Ret., and grandmother of the wife of Lt. George W. Brashears, Jr., U. S. N. Interment, Portsmouth, N. H.

LEMLY—Died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 21, 1928, Mr. W. A. Lemly, father of Col. W. B. Lemly, U. S. M. C., and Mr. F. H. Lemly, Captain, Supply Corps, U. S. N. R.

MARSHALL—Died recently at Bay Saint Louis, Miss., Mr. John Marshall, father of Maj. Gilbert Marshall, U. S. A.

MAXSON—Died as a result of pneumonia at his home in Coupeville, Wash., Jan. 21, 1928, Capt. Frank O. Maxson, C. E. C., U. S. N. ret., aged 76 years.

MOWBRAY—Died at Washington, Conn., Jan. 13, 1928, Harry Siddons Mowbray, graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, class of 1875.

MOYNIHAN—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1928, Capt. Daniel J. Moynihan, U. S. A. ret., Interment in Arlington National Cemetery, Va.

ROBERTS—Died on Jan. 10, 1928, in Lexington, Ky., Mrs. William Roberts, aged 77 years, mother of Capt. Albert C. Roberts, U. S. A., retired of Philadelphia, Pa.

SARTORIS—Died recently at his home at St. Nazaire, France, Algernon Edward Sartoris, grandson of Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A., and aide to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee during the Spanish-American War.

Personals

MAJ. GEN. HANSON E. ELY, commanding general, Second Corps Area, was the guest of honor Wednesday night, Jan. 25, at a dinner held at the Harvard Club by the Military Training Camps Association.

Among the distinguished guests who were present at the dinner were Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the First Division; Dr. Samuel Schulman, of Temple Beth-el; Martin Conboy, president, Catholic Club; Col. Thatcher T. P. Luquer, president, Military Order of the World War; Lt. Col. Julius Ochs Adler; Col. Arthur F. Schermerhorn; De Lancey K. Jay; David W. Goodrich; Duncan G. Harris; Langdon P. Marvin; Horace C. Stebbins, and many others who helped to originate the Plattsburgh movement. General Ely's staff attended.

An advanced showing of a motion picture taken at one of the Citizens' Military Training Camps last year was among the features of the evening.

Lt. and Mrs. James Russell Wheaton, U. S. A., of Fort Sheridan, Ill., announce the birth of a son, James Russell Wheaton, Jr. Mrs. Wheaton is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Wesley Andrews, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and sister of Lt. Robert C. Andrews, 25th Inf., U. S. A.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Lauer, Inf. (D. O. L.), U. S. A., announce the birth of a son, Hunter, on Jan. 11, 1928.

Captain Lauer is on duty as assistant professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.

The officers of the Dental Corps of the Army stationed in and near Washington, D. C., and their wives were hosts at a beautifully appointed dinner at the Hamilton Hotel in that city on Saturday evening, Jan. 21. Dinner was served at seven o'clock in the main dining room and was followed by bridge in the blue room of the hotel.

First bridge prizes were awarded to Mrs. Daniel Bratton and Capt. Thomas L. Spooner, second prizes were captured by Mrs. Herman J. Lambert and Capt. Thomas J. Cassidy, and consolation prizes went to Mrs. Lynn H. Tingay and Maj. Oscar P. Snyder. Guest prizes were presented to Mrs. Brooks C. Grant and Mrs. Gouverneur V. Emerson. Those present were: Lt. Col. and Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades, Maj. and Mrs. Arnett P. Matthews, Maj. and Mrs. Lowell B. Wright, Maj. and Mrs. Samuel J. Randall, Maj. and Mrs. Don G. Moore, Maj. and Mrs. William S. Rice, Maj. and Mrs. Frederick R. Wunderlich, Maj. and Mrs. Oscar P. Snyder, Maj. and Mrs. Harold E. Albaugh, Maj. and Mrs. Earl L. Herring, Maj. and Mrs. Gouverneur V. Emerson, Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence K. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. Edward C. Alley, Capt. and Mrs. Lynn H. Tingay, Capt. and Mrs. Horace R. Finley, Capt. and Mrs. Richard F. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Daniel Bratton, Capt. and Mrs. Roy L. Bodine, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas J. Cassidy, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas M. Page, Capt. and Mrs. Fernando E. Rodriguez, Capt. and Mrs. Clyde W. Scogin, Capt. and Mrs. Herman J. Lambert, Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Chase, Mrs. Brooks C. Grant, Maj. John L. Shock, Capt. Avery G. Holmes, and Capt. Thomas L. Spooner.

Mrs. Roscoe H. Hearn, widow of Lt. Col. Roscoe H. Hearn, U. S. A., who now makes her home in Atlanta, Ga., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Clark H. Woodward, at 542 West 114th St., New York City for the month of January. The first week in February, Mrs. Hearn will visit Maj. and Mrs. J. M. White at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and will then go to Washington, D. C., where she will be at 2400 16th St. N. W. for several months.

The Brooklyn Chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, held its second annual Installation Dinner-Dance on Jan. 18, at the Leverich Towers Hotel, Brooklyn. Music was furnished by the 18th Infantry Band and Kismet Dance Orchestra.

The guests were Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, U. S. A., Commanding General 2nd Corps Area; Rear Adm. C. P. Plunkett, U. S. N., Commandant, N. Y. Navy Yard and 3rd Naval District; Brig. Gen. Sydney Grant (Ret.), N. Y. N. G., Hon. Albert Firmin, Postmaster, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Col. William R. Sample, Inf. U. S. A., 2nd Corps Area Liaison Officer, O. R.; Col. C. F. Humphrey, Jr., Inf., U. S. A., C. O., 18th Inf.; Col. F. J. Morrow, Inf., U. S. A., Chief of Staff, 1st Division; Maj. R. G. De Voe, M. C. U. S. A., 2nd Corps Area Individual Res. Section; Col. B. H. Pendry, C. A. N. Y. N. G., C. O., 243th C. A. C.; Lt. Col. J. P. Robinson, F. A. U. S. A., C. M. T. C. Officer, 2nd Corps Area; Maj. T. L. Crystal, Inf., U. S. A., Adj. 77th Division, and Col. Albert E. Truby, M. C. U. S. A., Surgeon, 2nd Corps Area.

The George Washington Hotel of Jacksonville, Florida was the recent scene of a beautiful dinner in honor of Maj. Gen. Richmond P. Davis, U. S. A., the commanding general of the Fourth Corps Area.

The feature of the evening was the presentation to General Davis of a large cake, suitably inscribed with an American Flag and bearing the words "Welcome One Hundred Per Cent Davis." This was presented by Reserve Officers of Jacksonville as a mark of esteem for their Commanding General.

The dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings, and Births requested. Address Society Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1800 E. Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Interesting Service Women**Mrs. Alan G. Kirk**

THIS NAVY IS FORTUNATE in having within its circle, women of such rare charm and talent as is possessed by Mrs. Alan G. Kirk, wife of Commander Kirk, U. S. N., the fleet gunnery officer with the Scouting Fleet. Mrs. Kirk makes her home with her mother, Mrs. Frederick L. Chapin, widow of Captain Chapin, U. S. N., at 2204 R street N. W., Washington, D. C., and how she finds time to accomplish so many things in so little time is one of the riddles her many friends have been unable to solve.

This young Navy matron is on the Board of Children's Hospital, and on the Editorial Board of the National Junior League Magazine, being in charge of the Book Department of that magazine. Aside from these activities, she is deeply interested in sculpture, and, among others, has modeled busts of Theodore Roosevelt's children and Senator W. E. Edge's daughter.

Mrs. Kirk, who was Miss Lydia Chapin, was born in Erie, Pa., and attended school in Farmington, Conn., and in Paris while her father was Naval attaché there. She was married to Commander Kirk at Erie, Pa., in 1918, and is the mother of two charming little daughters, Marian, who is eight, and Deborah, five, both of whom attend Potomac School in Washington.

(Next week the Army and Navy Journal will print a personality sketch on Miss Louise Larned, daughter of the late Col. Charles W. Larned, U. S. A.)

Sterling A. Wood, Inf., D. O. L. and Maj. and Mrs. Lynwood Evans, Dent.-Res. The guests included the following: Maj. Gen. Richmond P. Davis, Col. George F. Baltzell, 22nd Inf., Lt. Col. and Mrs. Mary Brooke Engrs., Maj. and Mrs. Lynwood Evans, Dent.-Res., Maj. B. F. Atkinson, F. N. G., Maj. Robert R. Milam, Inf.-Res., Maj. Robert L. Seitzner, Q. M.-Res., Capt. Edward Hemphill, Inf.-Res., Capt. and Mrs. Sterling A. Wood, Inf. (D. O. L.), Lt. and Mrs. Sam Marshall, Jr., Cav.-Res., Lt. Ralph E. Powell, Inf. (D. O. L.), Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McCrory.

Mrs. Summerall, wife of Lt. C. P. Summerall, Jr., of Fort Hoyle, Md., is spending the month of January with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Russell P. Reeder, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Mrs. Cornelius Gardner, widow of Col. Gardner, U. S. A., and daughters, Misses Barbara and Martha, of Montecito, Santa Barbara, Calif., are occupying an apartment at Hotel Fairfax, 2100 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C., during the season.

Capt. and Mrs. Gordon Steele, U. S. A., entertained 17 guests at dinner on the 20th, before the January hop at the Schuykill Arsenal, Pa. Those present were Col. and Mrs. I. L. Hunt, Col. and Mrs. Frank M. Davis, Maj. and Mrs. Charles Drake, Maj. and Mrs. John M. Thompson, Maj. and Mrs. James Frink, Maj. John L. Shock, Capt. and Mrs. Cutler J. Cainon and Mr. and Mrs. Glenn L. Tucker, and Capt. L. L. Simpson.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul D. Connor U. S. A., had the following as their guests at a bridge-dinner Jan. 21, at their home in Toledo, Ohio: Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jason M. Walling, Mrs. Walter Tonsey, Lt. and Mrs. O. M. Mussey, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Cutler J. Cainon and Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Goldrick.

The Windsor Hotel of Jacksonville, Florida was the scene of one of the most lavish Military Balls ever seen in the State when the Reserve Officers' Association, National Guard of Jacksonville and the American Legion combined to honor Maj. Gen. C. P. Summerall with a Military Ball on Jan. 18, 1928.

The ball was a fitting climax to the presentation to Gen. Summerall of the sabre by the Governor of Florida, Hon. John W. Martin. This sabre was presented by the State of Florida to the Chief of Staff in recognition of the brilliant record that Gen. Summerall, a native Floridian has made during the World War. The Japanese room of the Windsor Hotel was brilliantly decorated and many distinguished military and public officials were present.

Arrangements for the Military Ball were made by Lt. Col. Chester H. Wilson, Florida National Guard, Lt. Col. Raymond Sanderson, President Jacksonville Chapter, Reserve Officers' Association, and 1st Lt. Emmet Safay, Inf.-Res. of the American Legion.

Among those present were: Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Hon. John W. Martin, Governor of Florida, Maj. Gen. Richmond P. Davis, Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, National Guard, Mr. John T. Alsop, Jr., Mayor of Jacksonville, Maj. Gen. J. J. Appleyard, U. V. C., Brig. Gen. C. J. R. Foster, Adjutant General of Florida, Col. George F. Baltzell, 22nd Infantry, Col. and Mrs. Raymond C. Turck, 328 Infantry, Col. Vivian Collins, 124th Infantry, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Mark Brooke, Corps of Engineers, Bishop and Mrs. Frank A. Juhana and nearly all the Regular, National Guard and Reserve Officers and public officials of the State.

Officers of the Construction Corps will give a dinner on Jan. 31 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, in honor of Rear Adm. Washington Lee Capps, Construction Corps, U. S. N., who reaches the age for statutory retirement on that date.

President and Mrs. Coolidge were guests of honor at the annual ball of the American Legion at the Willard Hotel, Washington, (Please turn to Back Page.)

Weddings

MR. AND MRS. RALPH KITCHEN announce the marriage of their daughter, Nellie, to Maj. Burton Young Read, U. S. N., on Jan. 16, 1928, in Washington, D. C. Major and Mrs. Read will be at home after the first of March at the Jefferson Apartment, Washington, D. C.

The ceremony was performed in the apartment of the bride, at the Jefferson, where Columbia and Premier roses, combined with palms and ferns, formed an effective background for the charming but simple wedding. Owing to the serious illness of the bride's mother, only a few intimate friends were present. Chaplain John T. Axton, Jr., U. S. A., officiated. A small reception was held following the ceremony, the bride, following the old Army custom, cutting the cake with her husband's sabre.

Major and Mrs. Reed left after the reception for a Southern motor trip, the bride wearing a going-away costume of imported ensemble of beige metal cloth, with a small hat to match. On her arm she carried a sable coat, a gift of the bridegroom, and her bouquet was of orchids and lilies of the valley.

On Saturday evening, Dec. 17, the beautiful and renowned "Little Church of Flowers" at Glendale, California, was the scene of the impressive military wedding of one of Long Beach's most attractive girls to a popular young naval officer.

More than 100 friends representing both the service and civilian sets of Long Beach and Los Angeles attended the wedding of Miss Helen Engasser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Edward Engasser of Long Beach, to Lt. Raymond Eugene Woodside, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Newton Woodside of St. Joseph, Mo.

Holiday colors of rich red and green were carried out by the masses of palms, poinsettias, and crimson carnations that banked the altar. The conservatories on either side of the church were brilliant and fragrant with Christmas flowers, and singing canary birds added to the effectiveness of the setting. The ceremony began at dusk and was performed by Chaplain Milton Petzold of the U. S. S. Tennessee. The bridal party, including the uniformed ushers, met at the altar for the ceremony after "I Love You Truly" and "All For You" had been sung and the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March faded away.

The bride was gowned in a frock of deep cream georgette and wore a large picture hat that matched. The bridal bouquet which she carried was of pink bridal roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Dorothy Ardiss of Downey, who was maid of honor and her only attendant, was dressed in rose chiffon with a hat that matched and carried an armful of pastel shade sweet peas.

Lt. Bradford Bartlett was best man, while other brother officers acted as ushers. They were Capt. Roy Swink, U. S. M. C., Lt. Dewey Porter, Lt. John Peterson, Lt. Howard Kelley, Lt. Robert Orrison, U. S. M. C., Ens. Malcolm Dunlop, Ens. Abram Afong, and Ens. John M. Claughey. When the ceremony was over and the bride and groom turned to leave the altar, the sudden clank of the usher's swords seemed to break the trance. The ushers had formed the traditional arch of sabers under which the bride and groom passed until nearly to the large doors that led out of the church.

Mrs. Woodside graduated in 1925 from the University of California, Southern Branch, where she was prominent in sorority circles and many school activities. Lt. Woodside graduated in 1923 from the United States Naval Academy and has an enviable record as an athlete.

After their wedding trip the couple will make their home in San Pedro, at which place is based the battleship to which Lt. Woodside is attached, the U. S. S. Colorado.

Engagements

MR. AND MRS. PERCIVAL THOMPSON, of Coronado, Calif., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Gale Thompson, to Ens. John Nixon Fordyce, Jr., U. S. N., R., on duty with the VT-2, Aircraft Squadron, of the Battle Fleet. The groom is a son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John Nixon Fordyce, of Hot Springs, Ark.

Mr. George Newton Reeves, wife of Comdr. N. Reeves, U. S. N., now stationed at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Jean Weston Peed, to Lt. James Burke Voit, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Voit, of Jeffersonville, Ind. Lt. Voit, a graduate of the class of '21, is now stationed at Pensacola, Fla. The wedding will take place in the Naval Academy Chapel in the early spring.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles Macon Wesson, U. S. A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Prince, to Capt. Gordon Marshall Wells, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., now on duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

The wedding will take place in June at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, where Col. Wesson is the commanding officer.

Mrs. Laura Mauk, Ellaville, Ga., announces the engagement of her niece Miss Mae Parent, to Capt. William Maine Hutson, U. S. A., of Fort Benning. The wedding will take place at an early date.

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NOTES FROM PANAMA.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)
orated for the occasion with quantities of tropical blooms, palms, bamboo and ferns. The first prize, a red lacquer muffin stand, was won by Mrs. Lehman W. Miller. Mrs. Henry R. Anderson's score won for her the second prize, a red lacquer tabourette. A large ivory elephant duly consoled the low scorer, Mrs. John Murphy. The cut prize, a stunning piece of Chinese embroidery, was won by Mrs. Holden Spear.

FORT BENNING, GA.,
Jan. 24, 1928.

ON Friday, Jan. 6, Col. and Mrs. Walt C. Johnson entertained at a dinner party in honor of their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Johnson. After the dinner the party went to the 24th Infantry dance at the Polo Club. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Steward, Capt. and Mrs. Paul Steele, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Hubbard, Capt. Saulnier, Capt and Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Showman, Lt. and Mrs. Sander, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

A very attractive bridge party was given on Thursday, Jan. 12, in honor of Mrs. Richard Givins Prather. Mrs. Prather is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, formerly in command of the 29th Infantry at this fort.

Mrs. George Febiger, wife of Major Febiger, gave a lovely luncheon at the Log Cabin, Friday, Jan. 13, in honor of Mrs. Lee Febiger who is spending the winter with them. The guests were Mrs. Lee Febiger, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Pennington, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Ahrendt, Mrs. Kingman, Mrs. Peake, Mrs. Spaulding, Mrs. Curry, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Lindsey, Mrs. Henry Goettchius.

Lt. and Mrs. Elam L. Stewart entertained on Saturday, Jan. 14, at a bridge-dinner. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. M. D. McAllister, Capt. and Mrs. W. D. McCord, Capt. and Mrs. E. F. Paynter, Lt. and Mrs. H. V. Brown, Lt. and Mrs. Ivan L. Foster, Lt. and Mrs. E. T. Hayes.

On Sunday, Jan. 15, the Officers' Club conducted a wild cat hunt. After a hard ride the cat took cover in a railroad culvert. The kill was witnessed by the entire hunt. The kill was the largest ever caught on the reservation.

Mrs. Peyton, wife of Major P. B. Peyton, Mrs. McMahon, Mrs. Bigelow, and Mrs. Rodgers gave an interesting and stimulating program on contemporary literature before the Literary Club on Monday, Jan. 9.

An interesting golfing party was held Sunday afternoon, Jan. 8. Capt. and Mrs. Walder, Capt. and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Dahlquist, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. King, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Norris, and Major and Mrs. Lewis played 18 holes in hopes of being guests, instead of hosts, at the steak supper. No wife could play with her husband. In the final count two families won, two lost, and the rest split even.

Major and Mrs. Patrick McGuire celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary with an informal chow mein dinner on Monday evening, Jan. 9. A few intimate friends were invited.

Lt. ad Mrs. E. P. Earle were hosts at a lovely dinner party on Friday, Jan. 6, honoring their guest, Miss LaDue, of Washington, D. C. After the dinner the guests attended the 24th Infantry hop.

Gen. Ralph H. Immel, adjutant general of Wisconsin, and Lt. Col. Forest H. Himes, 127th Infantry, were honored with dinner at the Ralston Hotel on Thursday evening, Jan. 29. The dinner was given by the Wisconsin officers on duty at Fort Benning. The guests were: Capt. Samuel B. Wiener, Capt. Joseph W. Bollenbeck, Capt. James R. Urquhart, Capt. Michael E. Halloran, Capt. Earl F. Paynter, Capt. Theodore A. Baumeister, and First Lt. Raymond MacDonald.

Preparations are going forward for the formal dedication of the new stage of the Fort Benning theater on Jan. 27 and 28. All during the day the merry buzz of the saw and clatter of hammers fills the theater, and far into the night the casts of the Glee Club, and Dramatic Club are polishing up their presentations. The entire Post is looking forward with anticipation to the gala nights. The Glee Club will offer Gilbert's and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury." The Dramatic Club will stage "The Drums of Oude."

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Jan. 27, 1928.

MANY delightful parties have been given in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Baldridge, who vacated their quarters, at 11 Porter Road, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, when Capt. Baldridge reported for sea duty. Mrs. Baldridge is planning to remain here during the absence of her husband and has leased Mrs. Karns' house in Maryland Avenue. Among the largest and most elaborate of the several farewell dinners for Capt. and Mrs. Baldridge was that given on Thursday night of last week, by Comdr. and Mrs. William C. Wickham, who entertained about 30 guests at their home.

Rear Adm. Archibald Henderson Scales,

POSTS and STATIONS

of the Navy, retired, and his daughter, Mrs. Albert Lee Thompson, jr., before her marriage some months ago, Miss Effie Scales, arrived recently from Greensboro, N. C., where they have been making their home since Adm. Scales' retirement from the service, for a visit to Dr. and Mrs. Carroll Storrs Alden, at 3 Porter Road, Naval Academy. The arrival of Adm. Scales and Mrs. Thompson completed the reunion of the Scales family, as the elder daughters of Adm. Scales, Mrs. Albert G. Cooke, jr., and Mrs. Frederick Leavenworth Riddle, were already here. Mrs. Cooke, whose husband, Lt. A. G. Cooke, jr., of the Navy, has been at the Naval Post-Graduate School for almost a year, has Mrs. Riddle as her house guest during the absence of Lt. F. L. Riddle, who is on sea duty. Mrs. Riddle will probably be with her sister for the remainder of the winter season.

Prof. Walter B. Norris, of the Department of English, of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Norris entertained on Tuesday evening of last week at their home in Wardour at a buffet supper in honor of Adm. and Mrs. Louis M. Nulton. There were about 40 guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dunbar entertained at dinner on Wednesday night of last week in compliment to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy and Mrs. Louis M. Nulton, at their quarters, Naval Hospital.

Mrs. Hill Hamilton, of La Plata, Md., arrived last Tuesday for a visit to Mrs. Rockwell, wife of Comdr. Francis W. Rockwell, at their quarters in Upshur Road.

FORT SILL, OKLA.

Jan. 23, 1928.

GENERAL AND MRS. IRWIN held their regular New Year's reception at the Officers' Club on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 1. All of the officers and ladies of the post attended. The ladies who assisted in the serving of tea and ices were Mmes. Pierson, Tyner, Ennis, Honeycutt, Hayes, Osterhaut, Hopkins, Devers, Collins and Diebert. Mrs. Mert Procter contributed two vocal solos to the afternoon's entertainment and the Men's Glee sang the Artillery Song.

On Christmas Day Gen. and Mrs. Irwin had as dinner guests Major and Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Reynolds.

On Tuesday, Dec. 27, the following named people were tea guests of Gen. and Mrs. Irwin: Major and Mrs. Vaughan, Capt. and Mrs. Bathurst, Capt. and Mrs. Futch, Lt. and Mrs. Potter, Miss Fifer, Capt. Sawbridge and Lt. T. Turner.

Col. Tynor's mother, Mrs. Stark, left on Saturday, Jan. 14, for Florida.

Mrs. Tyner gave a luncheon recently in compliment to Mrs. Morehead.

Mrs. C. G. Helmick gave a tea on Friday afternoon, Jan. 13, for her mother, Mrs. Alexander Stock, of Hillsdale, Mich. Mrs. Ennis and Mrs. Tyner poured. There were about 60 guests present.

On Saturday evening, Jan. 14, Major and Mrs. L. P. Collins and Major and Mrs. D. W. McEnery were hosts at dinner to about 81 guests. The dinner, which was held at the Officers' Club, was one of the most attractive of the season.

Major and Mrs. J. N. R. Weaver entertained with a tea-dance, Jan. 12, at the Officers' Club, in honor of Major and Mrs. Paul Newgarden. Mrs. Irwin poured tea and Mrs. Ennis poured coffee, while Mrs. Helmick and Mrs. Devers presided at the punch bowls. The ladies who assisted were Mmes. Bell, Knickerbocker, Lathrop, R. J. Wallace, R. T. Adams, Elmes, Floyd, Kehn, Plank, Adamson and Tabscott. The music was furnished by Miller's Orchestra of Lawton.

The ladies of the Study Club recently held their meeting at the Liberty Theatre, where Colonel Pierson gave a very interesting talk on Japan. Mrs. Weaver, chairman of the social committee, introduced the speaker. Immediately following the lecture tea was served at the Officers' Club to all the guests. Mrs. Hart was chairman of the hostesses, being assisted by Mmes. Norman, Ray, P. R. Smith and Miss Agnew.

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, Major and Mrs. C. G. Helmick and Mrs. Alexander Stock were the dinner guests of General and Mrs. Irwin.

Mrs. Alexander Stock was the guest of honor at a luncheon given at the Officers' Club by Mrs. J. B. Harrington, on Wednesday, Jan. 11. There were about 27 guests present.

On Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 10, Mrs. Peyton gave a small tea for Mrs. Alexander Stock and Mrs. Morehead.

Lt. and Mrs. C. T. Elmes have returned from Denver, where they spent the holidays with Mrs. Elmes' family.

MARCH FIELD, CALIF.

Jan. 23, 1928.

NEW YEAR'S DAY marked many charmingly informal affairs, in the nature of Buffet suppers, "at homes" and family gatherings. Among the notable "at homes" was the one held in the quarters of Major and Mrs. Harmon on March Field. Holiday decorations made the rooms very gay, and a great fire in the fireplace added its cheer. Major and Mrs. Harmon were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Clarke, mother of Mrs. Harmon. During the day, practically the entire officer personnel and their wives were callers, many staying on for bridge in the evening.

Lt. and Mrs. Arnold Pitts were delightful hosts at an informal New Year's Day Buffet dinner, at which a huge turkey provided delicious fare. The affair was in the way of a compliment to Lt. and Mrs. Pitts' house-guest, Lt. Dayton of Hawaii, who returned to the States on leave. Lt. Dayton is stationed at Schofield Barracks, and was accompanied to the States by Mrs. Dayton and their three youngsters. Mrs. Dayton and the children are visiting her mother at La Jolla, Calif., but will shortly arrive

at Riverside for a visit with Lt. and Mrs. Pitts.

Entertaining informally on New Year's Eve, were Lt. and Mrs. Homer Chandler, who served a buffet supper in their home on Eighth Street. Their guests included Mrs. Orlo Quinn, Capt. Thomas Boland, Lt. and Mrs. Ralph Walker and Capt. Stanley. Capt. Quinn was away on a hunting trip, so missed this delightful party, which was originally intended as a compliment to him and Mrs. Quinn, who have recently arrived from New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Smith entertained on New Year's morning with an eggnog party, following the "at home" at Maj. Harmon's quarters. Capt. and Mrs. Smith's guests included the entire officer personnel of the post and their wives.

Honoring Lt. Homer Chandler, whose birthday anniversary it was, and Mrs. Orlo Quinn, who has recently arrived in Riverside, Mrs. Homer Chandler entertained with an informal birthday dinner party. A color scheme of pink and white was carried out with sweetpeas and sweetheart roses, while tall pink cathedral tapers lent their glow to the lovely dinner table. Beside the honor guests and hostess, covers marked places for Lt. and Mrs. Morton McKinnon.

Lt. and Mrs. Arnold Pitts were hosts at an informal buffet supper in their home on Larchwood, prior to the dance at the Redlands Country Club, when they had as their guests, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Davidson, Lt. and Mrs. Charles McKinley Robinson, Lt. and Mrs. Leonard Weddington, Lt. Nate Twining and Lt. John Gullet.

FORT MPHONSON, GA.

Jan. 26, 1928.

THIS PAST WEEK has been especially gay with many luncheons honoring Mrs. Richmond Pearson Davis, and welcoming the newly arrived Mrs. F. S. Cocheu, who is making her home with Gen. Cocheu at the Georgian Terrace.

On Tuesdays, 12 members of the Army contingent meet each week to enjoy a luncheon followed by a game of bridge. This is strictly a group of wives of officers of the Fourth Corps Area, and is the means of bringing together those who live at the Army Post as well as those who live in Atlanta.

Wednesday, Jan. 18, Mrs. William Pearson entertained at the Piedmont Driving Club for Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Cocheu. The table was placed on the broad palm porch, and the color provided with quantities of brilliant cut flowers. Those invited included twelve close friends of the hostess.

Wednesday, Jan. 18, Mrs. William R. Dashell was hostess at her handsome home "Maplewood" on Peachtree Road at a delightful informal bridge tea, inviting sixteen friends.

Mrs. A. E. Williams was hostess at her home in West End on Jan. 17, at a small bridge luncheon honoring Mrs. Davis. Covers were placed for eight close friends.

Mrs. Simon Seals is entertaining at a series of bridge luncheons at her home in Fort McPherson, and last week her guests included twelve members of the Post.

Friday, Jan. 20, Mrs. E. J. Williams entertained at a luncheon at the Piedmont Driving Club honoring Mrs. Richmond Pearson Davis, and Mrs. F. S. Cocheu. The table was most artistic in its arrangement of spring flowers.

Saturday evenings at the regular dinner-dance at the Piedmont Driving Club one always finds an interesting group of people, and among them are many congenial groups of Army people. Col. and Mrs. Earle D'Arcy Pearce entertained a large number of friends Jan. 21, honoring Gen. and Mrs. F. S. Cocheu. Covers were placed around a large round table having for its central decoration a plateau of spring flowers and 24 friends welcomed these new arrivals to Atlanta.

Col. and Mrs. Henry S. Wagner entertained Saturday evening honoring Miss Juliette Carpenter, and her guest, Miss Elizabeth Hobletz, of St. Louis, inviting for this occasion a group of the younger members of the social set.

FORT THOMAS, KY.

Jan. 24, 1928.

THIS OFFICERS AND LADIES of Fort Thomas were hosts to themselves and friends at a dance held at the Service Club on Jan. 13th. Music was furnished by the Post orchestra. A special feature of the evening was a corner duet by two members of the orchestra. During intermission sandwiches and coffee were served.

Col. and Mrs. Richard Wetherill were hosts at a dinner party given on Friday evening, Jan. 13. A very attractive five-course dinner was served. An unusual feature of the dinner was the changing of dinner partners at the conclusion of each course. Those present, in addition to the host and hostess, were Col. and Mrs. W. H. Waldron, Col. and Mrs. H. E. Mann, Major and Mrs. I. J. Nichol, Maj. and Mrs. Metcalfe Reed, Capt. and Mrs. Oscar Kain, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Harvey, Mrs. Edith MacFarlane, Lt. George W. Hickman, Jr., James V. Thompson and Antulio Segarra.

Capt. and Mrs. P. T. Baker entertained at dinner on Thursday evening, Jan. 12, at their quarters. The following officers and ladies of the Post were invited: Col. and Mrs. W. H. Waldron, Col. and Mrs. Richard Wetherill, Col. and Mrs. H. E. Mann, Maj. and Mrs. Metcalfe Reed, Capt. and Mrs. Ross O. Baldwin, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Harvey, Capt. and Mrs. Oscar Kain, Mrs. Edith MacFarlane, Lt. and Mrs. D. W. Brann. A delicious five-course dinner was served. Red and white carnations and red candies in silver candlesticks were used to decorate the quarters. Following the dinner the officers attended the fights at the Drill Hall, while the ladies played bridge. Mrs. Waldron won the prize for high score.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

Jan. 27, 1928.

THE bi-weekly dance last Friday evening in Cullum Memorial Hall, was the inspiration for a great many dinner parties.

The dance was the inspiration for a dinner party given by Major and Mrs. Thomas A. Terry, who entertained in their quarters at West Point, honoring Col. Campbell B. Hodges and Mrs. Elizabeth W. Carroll, daughter of the superintendent of the Military Academy; Major and Mrs. Horace F. Spurgin, Major and Mrs. James H. Laubach and Major and Mrs. Charles K. Nielsen.

Lt. and Mrs. Jacob G. Sucher were also among those who entertained with a supper on Friday evening.

Another dinner party was given in Highland Falls by Lt. and Mrs. Paul W. Kendall. Lt. and Mrs. Kendall entertained in their home preceding the dance, complimenting Capt. and Mrs. Don G. Hilldrup, who have recently come to West Point. Capt. Hilldrup is a member of the medical staff at the garrison.

Major and Mrs. George E. Stratemeyer also were dinner hosts on Friday evening preceding the dance.

Preceding the dance in Cullum Hall, Major and Mrs. David McL. Crawford, of West Point, were also dinner hosts. In their party were Col. and Mrs. Wirt Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Edward J. Timberlake, Mrs. Roger G. Alexander and Lt. Charles J. Barrett, jr.

Another dinner party Friday evening was given by Capt. and Mrs. Manuel B. Navas, who entertained in their quarters on the post for a number of guests. Following the dinner Capt. and Mrs. Navas went with their party to Cullum Hall for the officers' dance.

Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. John M. Weir were hosts in their quarters on the post at a bridge-supper for Capt. and Mrs. George I. Cross, Capt. and Mrs. Rex W. Beasley, Capt. and Mrs. William S. Shuttleworth, Lt. and Mrs. H. J. D. Meyer and Lt. and Mrs. Ernest M. Brannon, of Newburgh.

Col. Lytle Brown, assistant commandant of the Army War College, visited West Point on Jan. 6, and gave a lecture on "Leadership as Exemplified in the Life of General Andrew Jackson." Colonel Brown is from Tennessee, and his home is near that of General Jackson's. His talk was very interesting, and made a deep impression on the cadets and officers.

NOTES FROM HAWAII

Jan. 7, 1928.

Fort Shafter

HONORING MAJ. GEN. AND MRS. FOX CONNER, Governor and Mrs. Wallace R. Farrington entertained at dinner on Jan. 6, having as their other guests Brig. Gens. and Mmes. Paul A. Wolf, Alston Hamilton, George C. Barnhardt, Col. and Mrs. Truman O. Murphy, Lt. Col. and Mrs. William H. Burt, Col. and Mrs. Perry M. Smoot, H. N. G. Messrs and Mmes. Lawrence Judd, Frank E. Midkiff, Mason F. Prosser, Gerrit P. Wilder, Frank E. Blake, Emil Berndt, Arthur Wall, George M. Reynolds, Miss Antoinette Tucker and Judge Charles F. Parsons.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William R. Smith received their friends on Monday, Jan. 2, at their quarters at Fort Shafter. Friends from the Army, Navy, Consular Service, Hawaiian National Guard and civilian life called to extend the season's greetings and to bid aloha to Gen. and Mrs. Smith who will leave the Hawaiian Department on the January transport for their new station at West Point where Gen. Smith will assume command of the United States Military Academy. This reception was their first and probably their last in Honolulu as Gen. Smith recently assumed command of the Hawaiian Department upon the departure of Maj. Gen. Edward M. Lewis, now retired. Assisting Mrs. Smith in serving the guests were Mmes. Theodore Schultz, Dana T. Merrill, A. E. Brown, Benjamin P. Caffey, Jr., and the Misses Marjorie Metcalfe, Harriet Todd, True Merrill and Louise Cordiner.

Col. and Mrs. Fred W. Phisterer held their New Year's reception at Fort Armstrong on Jan. 2, having in the receiving line with them, Mrs. Phisterer's mother, Mrs. Capron, and her cousin, R. H. Capron. Assisting in serving were Mmes. Host McK. Harrison, Aubin T. King, Ellsworth Young and Russell G. Duff.

Col. and Mrs. Raymond Metcalfe were at home at Tripler General Hospital where Col. Metcalfe is in command.

Maj. and Mrs. Philip S. Gage received their friends at Ft. deRussy where Maj. Gage is in command. The officers of the post and their wives and many other friends called informally in the late afternoon.

Schofield Barracks

CAPT. AND MRS. NATHAN E. M'CLUER complimented Col. and Mrs. George L. Byram with a Japanese supper served in native style, on Jan. 6, having as their other guests Maj. and Mrs. Louis E. Hibbs, Maj. and Mrs. John E. Lewis, Chaplain and Mrs. Burt Webster, Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Irvine, Lt. and Mrs. John Hinton, and their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Futt, and Miss Martha Futt of Chicago, and Lt. William J. Cleary.

Capt. and Mrs. Winfield O. Shrur entertained at dinner on Jan. 5, honoring Col. and Mrs. George D. Arrowsmith, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Mulford and Miss Edith Clay.

Mrs. Robert C. Hunter favored Mrs. George L. Byram with a bridge tea on Jan. 5.

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Comptroller General Decisions

Copies of any of the following decisions, marked (S), giving details in full, may be had on application to the General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C. Always refer to the number.

A-4258. Contracts—Cost-plus—Determination of costs under. Where, under the provisions of a cost-plus contract, the decisions of the accounting officer of the War Department, (so designated in the contract,) with reference to the inclusion of items in overhead expenses upon which the contractor was to receive a profit, were to prevail, there is no authority in any other officer of the War Department to pro-rate such expenses after settlement with the contractor has been made on the basis of the accounting officers findings, on a different basis, nor to question the settlement as made, unless items are allowed that are clearly not authorized by the contract. 6 Comp. Gen. 43 modified.

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Financial Digest

By a Market Expert.

THE Federal Reserve Board reporting on production yesterday stated:

Production of manufactures remained in practically the same volume in December as in November, while output of minerals, when allowance is made for usual seasonal changes, showed a slight increase. Activity in the textile, shoe, and tobacco industries was reduced in December, while the output of steel, nonferrous metals, and petroleum increased. Production of automobiles continued in small volume during December, but increased considerably in January, and within recent weeks there has been also a further increase in the activity of steel mills.

Building contract awards were slightly larger in December than in November, but smaller than in December of the two preceding years. Total awards for the year 1927 in 37 Eastern States, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, were valued at about \$6,300,000,000, which is slightly less than the 1926 total of \$6,380,000,000. December awards for residential and commercial buildings were larger than in December, 1926, while those for industrial buildings and public works were smaller.

Pershing Urges Marine

PAYING high tribute to the Mid-West and urging an adequate Merchant Marine, General John J. Pershing in an address before the Chamber of Commerce at Kansas City, Mo., on Jan. 25 forecast "a greater nation, united in cooperative purpose to bring contentment and happiness to our whole people and to their posterity, and to strive for lasting peace in the world, and let me join with you in the further hope that we may have a continuance of the manifold blessings showered upon us by Him to whom we should ever look for guidance."

He said in part:

In all our wars the people of this great central area have always furnished their complete quota of stalwart men. Yet none has ever held the home more sacred nor loved peace more dearly. Present-day Americans, like millions of people the world over, hope for permanent peace.

To provide adequate and economical facilities for carrying the products of the country to the seaboard is not all. We cannot stop there and await the convenience of the foreign carrier to take our wheat, corn, cotton, oil, and machinery to market for us. We cannot rationally leave ourselves at his mercy, as we have unwise done in the past when at times, especially during the World War, cargo after cargo has been left to decay on our docks awaiting shipping that never came. If we depend upon the national shipping of our competitor, even when available, to deliver our goods, we cannot successfully compete because of the excessive rates we must pay as compared with the favorable rates given to our competitor. The only guarantee of equal treatment is to provide shipping owned by our own people—shipping that sails under the American flag.

It will be recalled that during the war, because our merchant marine had practically disappeared from the seas, we were left almost in despair, and our armies for lack of sea transportation were all but fatally delayed in arriving on the Western Front. Only fear, self-interest and vital necessity compelled the Allies to provide the additional shipping necessary to transport abroad the two million Americans who barely arrived in time to prevent Allied defeat. I would earnestly implore our people not to forget that lesson.

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Shipping Board Notes

AT A HEARING before the Shipping Board on Jan. 24, the Transoceanic corporation, headed by Lawrence W. Wilder, of the Brown Boveri Corporation, presented its plans for the establishment of a four day trans-Atlantic service with fast ships equipped with planes and landing decks that would cut down the actual time to a little over two days.

The proposal includes the use of government credit in the form of a construction loan of three-fourths the cost of building the six ships, a total of \$94,500,000. He also requested revision of the mail carrying act to establish rates not as a subsidy but commensurate with the speed and frequency of the proposed service and also asked for an insurance provision for safeguarding the ships.

The sentiment of Congress is for a strong Merchant Marine, it was indicated by developments at the Capitol this week. The House, during consideration of the Independent Offices bill passed an appropriation of \$13,400,000 for refitting Shipping Board vessels on Jan. 24. Extended discussion of the Merchant Marine situation occurred both in the House and Senate, while Senator Jones began his fight for further development of the Marine.

The resignation of Commodore Herbert Hartley, Master of the U. S. Leviathan, after 30 years service in the American Merchant Marine, was accepted "reluctantly" by the Shipping Board on Jan. 24 and the promotion of Vice-Commodore H. Cunningham, commanding the George Washington, to commodore and to command the Leviathan was announced.

During the war Commodore Hartley served as a lieutenant commander and later as a commander in the Navy. He was in command of the U. S. Louisville and for his services was awarded the Navy Cross, the Victory Medal, the War Medal of the State of New Jersey, and later the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the French Government.

Commodore Hartley is retiring to enter private business. He is a native of Oswego Falls, New York.

DU PONT BOOKLET OUT.

"SMOKELESS Shotgun Powders, Their Development, Composition and Ballistic Characteristics," is the title of a new booklet published by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, of Wilmington, Del. The booklet, which was prepared by Wallace H. Coxe, the company's ballistic engineer, is a comprehensive manual, which, as the author declares in his preface, is "intended for the use of the shooter who desires a better understanding of his ammunition."

All types of shotgun powders are analyzed, including black powder, smokeless powder, bulk powders, dense powders, development of progressive burning powders, powders for heavy loads, and powders for light loads. Such technical problems as pressure curves, strength, velocity, barrel time, hygroscopicity, storage, stability, temperatures, patterns, "energy" and mixtures are discussed in non-technical language.

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THE AIDE PAID

A short time ago the aide to one of our general officers, driving at night, was blinded by the headlights of an approaching car and ran into a farm wagon carrying a family, but no lights. He stood silent and lost the decision.Appealed and lost again though local laws required all vehicles to carry lights at night. Due to his associations, personal and official, he had the very best advice and strong military influences to back him. Nevertheless for a long and wearisome period his monthly income was reduced by large partial payments on this judgment, court costs and attorney's fees. In addition to which he had to take leave three times to appear in a court of an adjoining state where the accident occurred.

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NAVAL INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS.

THE FEBRUARY 1928 issue of the proceedings will contain the following articles:

The Battle Fleet in February, 1908; Washington's Visits to Colonial Annapolis, by Captain H. A. Baldwin, U. S. N.; Three Artists: John Ward Dunsmore, Henry Reuter Dahl, and Eugene Paul Metcalf; Notes on the Dunsmore Paintings, by John Ward Dunsmore; Some Recollections of the Russian-Japanese Naval Engagement at Chemulpo in 1904, by Leroy Brooks, Jr.; An Old Print of Annapolis, 1797; Pilot Chart of the Upper Air, by Comdr. C. C. Baughman, N. S. N., and An International Hydrographic Bureau, Monaco, by Rear Admiral A. P. Niblack, U. S. N. (Ret.).

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January 28, 1928

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Davis Reports on Promotion

(Continued from Page 435.)
above the World War hump. They would, therefore, practically all have over 10 years' of commissioned service when the bill becomes effective. This minimum length of service would gradually increase. Upon the final passage of the hump from the active list the bill would become ineffective, not being applicable to officers appointed since July 1, 1920.

The bill contemplates that officers of less than 10 years' service be discharged with one year's pay; those of between 10 and 20 years' service and under 45 years of age be discharged with a cash allowance of \$80 for each month of service, but not exceeding 240 months; others normally to be retired with 2½% per cent of active pay for each year of service, not exceeding 30 years. The last class would, however, have the option of discharge with the above allowance in lieu of the retirement.

The contemplated discharges with one year's pay and retirements under the 2½% rule, are in conformity with existing law and precedent. The retirements would merely accelerate some retirements that would otherwise occur later at higher rates of retired pay and would, therefore, be economi-

cal, as well as having a beneficial effect on the active list.

The contemplated discharge of officers of between 10 and 20 years' service with a cash consideration of \$80 per month of service is a departure from the present law. Under the present law Class B officers of such service are retired with 2½% of their active pay per year of commissioned service. A similar disposition was made of officers eliminated in 1922 in the process of reducing the commissioned strength. There appears to be one precedent only for giving officers separated from the active list a cash consideration in excess of one year's pay, i.e., an Act of June 30, 1882, which authorized the discharge of supernumerary officers with one year's pay for each five years of service, but no officers to receive more than three years' pay.

The discharge of officers with a cash consideration, such as proposed in this bill, undoubtedly has many advantages. It has certain disadvantages, however, among which is the cash outlay required. Any cash consideration must be a substantial sum in each case if it is to be an amount that an officer of such service can afford to accept, and will consider accepting, in lieu of the eventual retirement pay to which he can look forward.

The discharge of officers with a cash consideration, such as proposed in this bill, has been found to be in conflict with the financial program of the President, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget having advised with respect thereto that the President "is not in favor of giving a cash consideration, other than that now provided by law, to officers separated from the service." In order to remove this conflict this feature of the bill could be amended to provide for some other disposition of officers of over 10 years' service in such manner as will obviate giving a cash consideration, other than that now provided by law, to officers separated from the service.

Subject to the foregoing modification I favor the passage of this bill. I consider it a very necessary and economical measure for the improvement of unsatisfactory conditions. Some measure to stabilize the annual attrition and to reduce the size of the World War hump is essential. The modest attrition of 4% will not rapidly reduce the hump nor will it bring about a rate of promotion comparable with that of the Navy or the Medical Department of the Army. It will, however, be a distinct step toward the betterment of the present and impending conditions. The few voluntary separations contemplated will work no hardship on any individuals.

H. R. 8157—Enlisted Percentage Bill.
In compliance with your request of January 5, 1928, I am pleased to submit the following report on H. R. 8157.

The subject of the bill is: "To authorize the President to fix the percentages of enlisted men of the Army in the sixth and seventh grades, and for other purposes."

The applicable provision of existing law on the subject contained in Section 4b, National Defense Act, as amended, provides in substance: that of the total authorized number of enlisted men there shall not be to exceed .79% in the first grade, 2.1% in the second grade, 3.4% in the third grade, 9.2% in the fourth grade, 9.5% in the fifth grade (an aggregate of 24.99% in the first five grades), 25% in the sixth grade, and the remainder, or 50.01% in the seventh grade.

The Joint Service Pay Act provides that monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army in the seventh grade is \$21 and of the sixth grade \$30.

The above existing laws differ from that governing the Navy in that the distribution of enlisted men of the Navy to grades and ratings is in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy without other restrictions upon percentages than those imposed by appropriation. Also, the monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Navy in the sixth grade is \$36.

The changes that would be brought about in the existing law by the bill and the effect thereof are as follows:

There would be no change in the total number of enlisted men authorized, or in the distribution of 24.99% of the enlisted strength of the five upper grades.

There would be no change in the aggregate of 75.01% in the sixth and seventh grades. In lieu of the present allocation of 25% to the sixth grade and the remainder to the seventh grade, the distribution between these two grades would be as the President directs.

It would permit the President to distribute enlisted men between the sixth and seventh grades in such proportions as he deems advisable from time to time and as his financial program permits, and would thus permit changing conditions to be met without amendment of the law. Insofar as the opportunity for promotion and increase in pay of deserving privates is improved under its provisions, it should improve the morale and efficiency of enlisted men and rectify, in a measure, an existing discrepancy between the Army and Navy.

The bill has been submitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who advises that it is in conflict with the financial program of the President. I do not, therefore, favor its passage.

H. R. 8158—Forty Year Retirement.

In compliance with your request of January 5, 1928, I am pleased to submit the following report on H. R. 8158.

I favor the passage of this bill.

This bill is not in conflict with the financial program of the President, since its contains no provision for payment of a cash consideration, other than that now provided by law, to officers separated from the service.

The bill provides that when any officer has served forty years as a commissioned officer, or is sixty years old, he may, without action of a retiring board, be retired from active service at the discretion of the President.

The applicable provisions of existing law on this subject were enacted in 1861 and are found in Sections 1244 and 1253, of the Revised Statutes, quoted below:

"When any officer has served 45 years as

a commissioned officer, or is 62 years old, he may be retired from active service, at the discretion of the President." (R. S. 1244.)

"Except in cases where an officer may be retired by the President upon his own application, or by reason of his having served 45 years, or of his being 62 years old, no officer shall be retired * * * without a full and fair hearing before an Army retiring board * * * (R. S. 1253.)

Called "Practicable Measure."

The changes that will be brought about in existing law by the proposed legislation and the effect of such changes, stated briefly, are as follows:

It would provide a practicable measure for discretionary retirement by the President, without action of a retiring board, of officers of line service, in lieu of the existing ineffective and obsolete statute. The present statute, R. S. 1244, enacted in 1861, became practically inoperative in 1882 when 64 years was fixed as the statutory age for retirement. The ineffectiveness of R. S. 1244 is due to the facts that an officer over 62 is very near the statutory retirement age of 64, and that no officers complete 45 years of commissioned service prior to reaching the age of 64.

I favor the passage of the bill for the following reasons:

It adapts to present conditions a principle of retirement as old as the retirement system, namely that the Government, as well as the individual has vital interest in the matter of honorable termination of active-duty service of officers.

It recognizes that age and extended service do not affect all individual officers alike. Some reach the statutory retirement age of 64 with efficiency still unimpaired; others, of just as honorable service, may, without fault and often quite unknown to themselves, suffer an impairment, short of physical disability, tending to dim an otherwise excellent record. There results a consequent loss of efficiency in the military organization. Discretionary authority to retire such officers is in their interest as well as that of the Government.

Higher Than Navy-Age.

The proposed minimum age and length of service for retirement are considerably higher than the age of service are at which line captains of the Navy are automatically retired.

The bill would not make any additional officer eligible for retirement except in a few abnormal cases in which, upon reaching the age of 60 years officers will not have served 30 years.

Existing provisions of law providing for retirement upon application would not be affected by this bill.

The bill would not change the rank or pay of any officer retired. It would not increase the retired list, as at most it would merely cause a few eventual retirements to be slightly accelerated.

H. R. 8159—Civil Restrictions.

In compliance with your request of January 5, 1928, I am pleased to submit the following report on H. R. 8159:

I favor the passage of this bill, but for reasons hereinafter stated I recommend the elimination of the restrictive proviso.

This bill is not in conflict with the financial program of the President, since it contains no provision for payment of a cash consideration, other than that now provided by law, to officers separated from the service.

The subject of the bill is: "To remove restrictions regarding freedom of retired Army officers to accept employment or civil office, and for other purposes."

The bill would repeal all laws or parts of laws restricting the freedom of persons on the retired lists of the Regular Army who are otherwise eligible to accept any civil office or employment, or affecting their retired status or retired pay on account of holding any civil office or employment and receiving the compensation thereof.

The laws and parts of laws which are known to limit the employment and pay of the retired personnel of the Army are set forth in a memorandum from The Judge Advocate General of the Army to the Secretary of War on June 3, 1926. * * * In addition to those enumerated in Exhibit A, other laws and parts of laws may from time to time be held to be restrictive in character, depending upon the individual case and circumstances. It thus appears evident that to give this personnel adequate relief it is necessary to enact a law that is positive in character and which will cover the entire field.

The three main points covered by existing restrictive laws are as follows:

(a) Occupation or employment in civil life which involves dealing with the Government.

Since the Fiscal Year 1925 Army Appropriation Acts have included the following provisions:

"None of the money appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay any officer on the retired list of the Army who for himself or for others engages in the selling, contracting for the sale of, negotiating for the sale of, or furnishing to the Army or the War Department any supplies, materials, equipment, lands, buildings, plants, vessels or munitions. None of the money appropriated in this Act shall be paid to any officer on the retired list of the Army who, having been retired before reaching the age of 64, is employed in the United States or its possessions by an individual, partnership, corporation or association regularly or frequently engaged in making direct sales of any merchandise or material to the War Department or the Army." (See 44 Stat., p. 256.)

Explained in Prior Letter.

My letter of January 4, 1927, to the Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, in which I made a report on H. R. 15961, Sixty-ninth Congress, fully explains the restrictions imposed, their consequences and the need for relief. I attach a copy of this letter for your information (Exhibit "B").

(b) The holding of Federal office or Federal employment other than in the Army.

The Act of July 31, 1894, as amended by

the Act of May 31, 1924 (43 Stat. 245), reads:

"No person who holds an office the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to the sum of \$2,500.00 shall be appointed to or hold any other office to which compensation is attached unless specially heretofore or hereafter specially authorized thereto by law; but this shall not apply to retired officers of the Army or

(Please turn to Next Page.)

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Davis Reports on Promotion

(Continued from Preceding Page.)
Navy whenever they may be elected to public office or whenever the President shall appoint them to office by and with the consent of the Senate. Retired enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, retired for any cause, and retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard who have been retired for injuries received in battle or for injuries or incapacity in line of duty shall not within the meaning of this section be construed to hold or have held an office during such retirement."

On April 19, 1926, Mr. Cummins introduced S. 4101, Sixty-ninth Congress, a bill to amend the above quoted law so as to make all retired officers of the Army eligible for employment in the Government service.

Other Departments of the Government at times desire the services of disciplined and experienced retired Army officers and the War Department favors such employment provided they are not needed by the Army and are not debarred from receiving the pay and emoluments that pertain to such employment in addition to their retired pay.

(c) Additional pay, extra allowance or compensation in connection with the holding of a Federal office or Federal employment other than in the Army.

R. S. 1763 provides as follows:

"No officer in any branch of the public service or any other person whose salary, pay or emoluments are fixed by law or regulation, shall receive any additional pay, extra allowance or compensation in any manner whatsoever, for the disbursement of public money, or for any other service or duty whatever, unless the same is authorized by law, and the appropriation therefor explicitly states that it is for such additional pay, allowance or compensation."

Doubt As to Application.

There is some doubt as to whether or not the foregoing applies to retired officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The Comptroller has held that it did and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia held that it did not. The United States Supreme Court has not passed upon the question.

The retirement of an officer with retired pay at the rate of 75% of his active pay abruptly reduces his income from 37½% to as high as 50% instead of by 25%, as is generally believed, due to allowances not being considered in computing retired pay. The retired pay of less than 75% of their active pay for officers of less than 30 years of service is based on the assumption that they are still young enough to engage in some form of civil pursuit to supplement it. At present, however, there are onerous restrictions upon the civil activities in which any retired officer can engage. From all points of view it seems manifestly unwise and unfair to retain any legislative restrictions that will limit the opportunity of retired personnel for proper remunerative employment, and particularly in those fields for which their training and experience fits them, or in which they can render good service to the National Defense along the lines of mobilization of industry.

In lieu of present restrictions the bill provides that no officer on the retired list of the Army shall hereafter accept office or employment, with any individual, partnership, corporation, or association regularly or frequently engaged in making direct sales of any merchandise or material to the War Department or the Army without first obtaining consent of the Secretary of War.

The safeguards against fraud contained in the Criminal Code and the governmental methods of purchase, referred to in detail in Exhibit B, appear to be ample without the proposed additional restriction and it would be very difficult, if not practically impossible, for the Secretary of War to judge whether to grant or refuse his consent to the acceptance of office or employment in the many activities that deal with the Government. Further, in case an officer accepted a position after the consent of the Secretary of War had been requested and refused he would subject himself to dis-

Navy Program Hearings

(Continued from First Page.)
mony this week went into every phase of cost and material, will again be heard.

Aviation had its innings when Secretary Warner and Admiral Moffatt were on the stand. Summed up, the admiral said that it would be necessary for Congress to provide funds for 759 airplanes in addition to the 1,000 provided for in the five year aircraft program already under way.

Recalled to the stand after having spent a day as a witness, Rear Admiral McVay expressed his belief, in response to a direct question, that in his opinion, the building program was the most important task now confronting Congress. He went to considerable pains to clear up an impression given the committee that the General Board did not represent full the naval service views.

Admiral McVay described to the committee the operations of the Naval General Board in planning the program, and asserted that the views of all the technical bureau chiefs and officers having practical knowledge of the craft under discussion are sought.

"There are no star chamber proceedings of the general board," Admiral McVay asserted. "Above everything else the members of the board are selected because of their experience in commands afloat.

"They are free from prejudice. They have no favorites. They decide on what is best for the naval service and the country."

Chairman Butler questioned the witness on the financial outlay involved by the naval building program and asked that he prepare for the committee a statement showing the grand total of cost for the ships now authorized and those in the contemplated program.

BANDLEADER HEARINGS HELD.

HEARINGS, before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, of which Senator Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut was chairman, were held during the week upon the Bill S. 750 which provides for commissioned rank for Army bandleaders.

The attitude of the War Department, as expressed in the letter of Secretary Davis which was published in the Army and Navy Journal of February 21, was reiterated by Brigadier General Campbell King, U. S. A., Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, and Col. J. P. Wade, U. S. A., A. G. D., who made brief statements in support of the Department's policy.

In support of the Bill, Lt. Comdr. John Philip Sousa, U. S. N. R., internationally famous Bandmaster and Composer, made a spirited attack upon the War Department attitude.

disciplinary measures and might be subject to criminal prosecution, whereas under existing law he may now accept such a position but by so doing he forfeits his right to retired pay while in such office or employment.

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Personals

(Continued from Page 440.)

Jan. 24. With the President and Mrs. Coolidge in their guest box were Brig. Gen. F. T. Hines, director of the Veterans' Bureau; Brig. Gen. J. A. Drain, former national commander of the Legion, and Col. J. Miller Kenyon, department commander of the District Legion. Other distinguished guests included Brig. Gen. Roy Hoffman, President of the Reserve Officers' Association, and past department commander of Oklahoma; Maj. Gen. Clarence C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance; and Lt. Col. William H. Clopton, jr., Executive Officer of the Office of the Chief of Finance.

Miss Katherine S. Nesbitt, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Scott, of Fort Leavenworth, Kans., who is now the guest of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alfred Brandt and Miss Susan Brandt in Washington, will visit friends in New York, West Point, and Newark, before sailing Feb. 3, on the Red Star Line, S. S. Lapland, for Paris, where she will spend several months with Col. and Mrs. F. W. Van Duyne.

The Annual Dinner of the Military Order of the Carabao to be held Saturday, Feb. 11, at the Willard Hotel, Washington, promises to be the largest in attendance, of these dinners, in some years.

It is expected that the speakers will be Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth, Senator George H. Moses, Senator Pat Harrison and Rev. Francis X. A. Byrne, S. J.; the latter spent four years in the Philippines and is a noted speaker.

The Assistant Secretary of War, Col. Charles Burton Robbins, was recently elected a Veteran Carabao and will attend the dinner.

Mrs. Stephen O. Fuqua, wife of Colonel Fuqua, U. S. A., stationed at Governors Island, N. Y., returned on the "Rochambeau" yesterday from Paris, where she has been spending the holidays with her daughter, Jeannette Fuqua. Miss Fuqua returned with her mother, having finished her art course term at the Paris Branch of the New York School of Applied Arts.

Miss Fuqua will continue her studies at the main school of Applied Arts in New York, from which institution she will graduate in June this year.

The next stated meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States Commandery of the District of Columbia will be held at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, at 12:30, followed immediately by luncheon. This meeting commemorates the 46th Anniversary of the institution of the Commandery and a large attendance is anticipated.

The Military Attaché to the British Embassy and Dame Una Pope-Hennessy entertained at tea Tuesday, Jan. 24, to enable the ranking officers of the Army and Navy in Washington to meet the President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, Mr. William Cosgrave.

The Card Party and Sale to be given by the Army and Navy Chapter of the D. A. R. at Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Feb. 16, will be of interest to service people. An attraction will be a sale of articles sent from members of the Chapter scattered all over the world.

Mrs. Ell Helmick, Mrs. Geo. Grimes, Mrs. W. H. Carter and Mrs. Richard LaGarde will receive, and Mrs. Carroll Power, chairman of the committee, will have the following ladies assisting her: Mrs. J. C. Ord, Mrs. Neil Bailey, Mrs. Blon Bierer, Mrs. F. W. Pennoyer, Mrs. James Mead, Mrs. R. H. Rhoades, Mrs. Albert Knox, Mrs. Leslie Stevens, Mrs. C. Nixon, Miss Sophie Casey, Miss Florence Green, and Miss Sarah Cushing.

The Patronesses will be Mrs. Dwight Davis, Mrs. Curtis D. Wilbur, Mrs. Charles Summerall, Mrs. Alfred Brousseau, Mrs. Edward Eberley, Mrs. James Willey, Mrs. Ell Helmick, Mrs. Henry Dimock, Countess Catalani, Mrs. Mary Tuyle, Mrs. Maurice Thatcher, and others.

Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, will be the luncheon guest of officers of the Quartermaster Corps, Regulars, National Guard and Reserve, at the next monthly Quartermaster Corps luncheon meeting, to be held on Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1928, at the Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. James G. Harbord, U. S. A., ret., have just returned to New York from San Antonio, Tex.

Arrangements have been practically completed for what will probably be the largest gathering of Army officers held in the Northwest since the World War on the occasion of the visit of the Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, on Feb. 23. The banquet is to be given by the National Guard, Organized Reserve and Regular Army Officers of Minnesota. It will be held in the Palm Room of the Hotel St. Paul in St. Paul, Minn., where arrangements will be made for an attendance of between 400 and 500 officers. It is expected that this event will exceed in magnitude the banquet given Maj. Gen. George B. Duncan on the occasion of his retirement from command of the 7th Corps Area. The 3rd Infantry Band will furnish the music for the occasion; there will be other entertainment features and brief addresses will be made by representatives of the various Army components and agencies.

Officers who were associated with the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, activities during the World War will hold a dinner at the Willard Hotel in Washington, Saturday, Feb. 25. The committee in charge are as follows: Rear Adm. A. L. Willard; Capts. S. C. Rowan, W. R. Van Auken; Comdr. W. W. Bradley, Jr., J. A. Schofield, T. S. Wilkinson; Ens. J. M. Blankenship; Mr. R. W. Clark, U. S. N. A.,

Senate Promotion Sessions End**HEARINGS on the Army Promotion**

Bill before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs are at present at a standstill. The last statements made to the Committee were the views expressed by various Chiefs of Branches among whom were following officers: Maj. Gen. J. A. Hull, Judge Advocate General of the Army; Maj. Gen. Kenzie W. Walker, Chief of Finance; Brig. Gen. Herbert Deakyne, Assistant to the Chief of Engineers; Maj. Gen. Clarence C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance; and Lt. Col. William H. Clopton, jr., Executive Officer of the Office of the Chief of Finance.

Practically all the testimony given by these witnesses was a reiteration of their views as expressed in the Promotion Reports of their Branches which has been published by the Army and Navy Journal in previous issues.

While no definite date has been set as yet for further hearings by the Committee the War Department has been asked for a report on 13 of the 14 separate bills introduced in the Senate by Senator Reed and these reports have been forwarded. It is understood that a special subcommittee is to be named by Chairman Reed to examine these reports and to summon and hear witnesses both for and against the provisions of these various bills.

Navy Oil Board Reports

THE report of the Navy board appointed to consider methods of preventing the sale of naval reserve oil to foreign corporations was submitted to Secretary of the Navy Wilbur on January 27. Legislation against the sale of naval reserve oil to any foreign controlled corporation and prohibiting the making of leases in Navy reserves to foreign corporations is recommended.

Secretary Wilbur announced appointment of the committee last Tuesday, after reports had been made to him, that the Honolulu Consolidating Oil Co., which has a lease in reserve No. 2 at Elk Hills, Calif., was selling its product to the Royal Dutch Shell Co., a British concern.

Rear Admiral H. H. Rousseau, head of the Navy oil service, had submitted a lengthy report to Wilbur embodying recommendations for legislation similar to that approved by the special board. The Board, it was learned, endorsed Rousseau's report without substantial change.

NEW 3-INCH A. A. GUN ADOPTED.

Announcement has been made by the War Department of the adoption of a new type 3-inch anti-aircraft gun developed and produced by the Ordnance Department. The new gun represents a marked advance over all previous types and is considered the latest work in anti-aircraft defense. Great mobility and maneuverability are claimed for the new type gun carriage upon which the piece is mounted.

The gun is 50 calibers in length and is made up in two parts, an outer tube and an inner removable liner. The removable liner represents a marked advance in gun construction as it does away with the necessity for sending a worn out gun to an arsenal for retubing. The cost of the liner is a mere fraction of the cost of a new gun and it can be installed at the firing front in a few minutes by battery personnel using simple hand tools.

ADMIRAL CAPPS TO RETIRE

AFTER a brilliant career covering 40 years in the Naval Service, Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps, dean of the Construction Corps, reaches the age of 64 on January 31 and his retirement becomes effective.

Few men leave the service with the esteem and admiration that is accorded Admiral Capps. Born in Portsmouth, Va., he graduated from the Naval Academy in 1884 and his entire career has been one of accomplishment.

Bills in Congress

(Continued from Page 439.)
than officers of the Regular Army, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the U. S. during the World War.

CONNER TAKES COMMAND.

Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, U. S. A., assumed command of the Hawaiian Department on the departure of Maj. Gen. William S. Smith, U. S. A., on Jan. 25.

'07, New York, N. Y.; Mr. N. Pickering, U. S. N. A., '08, Ansonia, Conn.